

## FIRST CAR THROUGH TO KALIHI

Electric Traction  
Service Now  
Operating.

RUNS ON TWENTY  
MINUTE HEADWAY

Temporary Terminus is Beyond  
Tramway Barns and Close to  
Kamehameha Schools.

WITH filled seats, the first car on the Kalihi extension of the Rapid Transit line made a score of trips last evening. Although unannounced, the fact that it would be possible to start the running of the car yesterday not having been settled beforehand, there were nearly five hundred people who rode upon the line, and from the way the residents who had taken their usual means of getting home looked upon the speeding car, there will be a series of filled coaches from this time on.

The car runs to a point about 200 feet beyond the barns of the Tramways company, towards the Kamehameha Schools. This is 4,700 feet from the junction of Liliha street with King. The run is made by one car, owing to the fact that the switch which is now being placed at a point close to the new fire station, is not yet in working order. This enables the car to make three trips an hour, connecting with every other car on the main line, which still is operated to School, in Liliha street.

The formal opening of the new extension took place yesterday afternoon, when the management of the road, the members of the board of directors, and invited guests to the number of some forty people, were taken to the end of the finished line. The party left the power house at half past four o'clock and sped down the line to the junction of the new track. Everything was in shape, though the force was still at work on some parts of the roadbed, and the trip was made surely and safely, although there was no attempt to make a quick run.

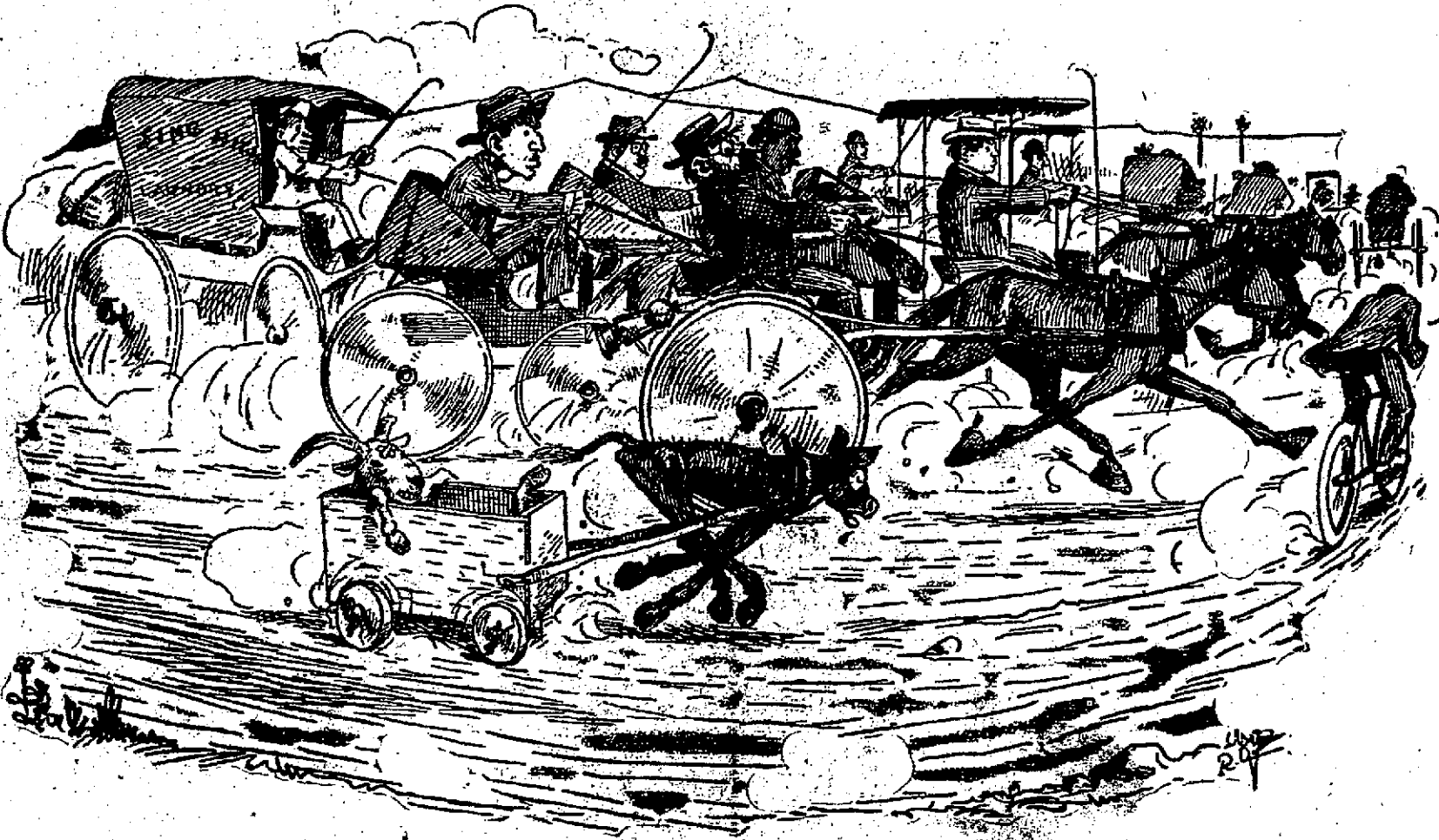
On the way down the advent of the electric cars seemed to attract every resident of Palama and there was an honorary escort of a multitude of urchins, while the population was at the doors to see the sight. The lines of the traction and mule cars are often very close together and the animals which drag the slow coaches were not accustomed to the proximity of the innovation and were only quieted with effort. Even the carriage of the manager appeared as if to greet the new car service, but there was no cordiality in the glance which met it. There was not a hitch, the roadbed was shown to be in the best possible shape, and the electric installation, though made under difficulties and with an ever present danger that there would be trouble from the wires of the telephone and light companies, proved perfect in its operation. Barring some little roughness caused by the rocks which were being constantly thrown upon the rails, the operation was as successful as that of any part of the old line.

The car was sent to within ten feet of the end of the completed line, where its stops will be made for the present. There the visitors were given a chance to see just what kind of construction is being done by Contractor McKee, and after a short stop the return trip was made to the corner of Liliha street. The car, No. 18, was stopped there and the visiting members of the party were transferred to a down town car, as the one sent out to be kept in the service. It at once began regular runs which were kept up until the last trip of the main line cars last evening.

The total length of the Kalihi line will be 3,900 feet. When work was stopped last evening the trenching for the track was completed to a point 8,050 feet from the Liliha street connection. Of this distance the track has been laid and the rails spiked down for a distance of 4,700 feet, and the rock filled trenches are only awaiting the final touches to be in perfect shape over 4,254 feet of the line. Yesterday was just three weeks since the work of the construction of the line was begun.

Should the same rate of progress be kept up it is the expectation of the contractor that the entire road will be

## SOME SPEEDY THINGS WHICH MAY REACH THE SPEEDWAY.



Down the speedway see them go,  
(Whoa, steady, steady, whoa!)  
Blooded beauty of the track,  
Coyote of a Puke's back,  
For a brush all lying back,  
Up and down the speedway.

Here's a driver with a bike,  
(Forty pounder, built by Pike),  
There's a wagon made I know  
In the hazy long ago,  
Slow and rapid, high and low,  
Travel on the speedway.

Look! a race; the fast hoofs fly—  
Like a flash they travel by,  
Straining, reining, past they go,  
Neck and neck and keep it so,  
Seconds few do either owe  
To any on the speedway.

Flick! the corded lashes play  
(Whoa, lassie, don't get gay!),  
Like a flash one shoots ahead,  
While the other shakes his head,  
Breaks and rears beneath the  
thread—  
Blood tells on the speedway.

H. M. AYRES.

## MEMORIAL FUNDS ARE COMING IN

Committee Gets to Work—Mini-  
mum for Souvenir Certifi-  
cate Fixed.

The McKinley Memorial committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of C. M. Cooke, in the Bank of Hawaii, at which were present Messrs. C. M. Cooke, T. Clive Davies, K. J. Imlishi, W. D. Westervelt, Governor Dole, J. A. McCandless, F. A. Schaefer, and A. T. Hawes, assistant secretary.

Henry Waterhouse was sent for and asked to assume the chairmanship of the Oahu committee, which he consented to do.

Chairman Fraser of the Kohala committee announced collections amounting to over \$200, in addition to the \$53 already reported, and said there was probably \$50 more in sight. Reports from other places indicated that the people were entering into the spirit of the memorial most heartily.

It was suggested by a committee that the souvenir certificates of contribution, in order that they may not be cheapened, be given out only for a contribution of fifty cents, which would give all school children, families and workmen, an opportunity to possess such a certificate. The matter was placed on file.

It was also stated that the committee would gladly receive suggestions for the form which the memorial should take, and these will be placed on file with those suggesting a flower market and public playground.

## HE IS PRINCE OF WALES.

Duke of Cornwall and York Succeeds  
to His Father's Former Title.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Duke of Cornwall and York has been created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

Among the honors bestowed on the occasion of Edward's birthday will be a Baronetcy upon the retiring Lord Mayor of London, Frank Green, and Knightships for Chief Justices Little of Newfoundland and Gray of Bermuda; G. A. Critchett, oculist to the King, and George Hussey, of Southampton. Clinton Dawkins, formerly financial member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and now a member of the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., is made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath. A. L. Jones, president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, who is at the head of the concern of Elder, Dempster & Co., is made a Knight Commander of the St. Michael and St. George.

finished before Christmas. There is a bonus of \$100 a day for each day the track work is done, under seventy days. The service will be on a twenty-minute basis from Liliha street, until the switch is laid at the engine house, when the through line cars will be sent on to the Kamehameha Schools. This will be not later than the first of the week.

## GUNBOAT WHEELING WILL SOON BE IN HONOLULU

Is to Be the Station Ship at Pago Pago for  
Captain Sebree, Relieving the  
Abarenda.

CAPTAIN POND of the Iroquois has received a letter from the Coast which states that the gunboat Wheeling is to leave San Francisco at an early date for Samoa. She is to pass through Honolulu on her way to Pago Pago to which place she has been assigned as the station ship of Captain Sebree to take the place of the Abarenda, the old collier stationed at Tutuila. The Abarenda will then probably be assigned to some other station.

The Wheeling is a light-draft gunboat and was built by the Union Iron Works in San Francisco in 1897. She has twin screw vertical triple expansion engines and is schooner rigged.

## THE DROUGHT IN HAWAII.

Suffering in the Largest Island On  
Account of Deficient Rainfall.

The news from Honolulu printed in the Sun the other day that the island of Hawaii, the largest in the group, is suffering from the severest drought known for fifteen years, may have surprised many readers. We are not apt to associate the idea of meagre rainfall with these islands far out in the Pacific.

The fact is that a large part of the islands never have more rain than is really needed for the crops; in large areas irrigation is practiced in order to give the tilled lands all the water they need. The topographic features of the islands prevent the distribution over them of a large rainfall. Rain enough comes to them, but the lay of the land is such that a great deal of it does not reach the cultivated area.

The islands are conspicuous for high mountain ranges and fertile plains and valleys, most of the mountain ranges skirting the northern shores. Ten months in the year the winds come from the northeast, the trade winds blowing quite steadily.

These trade winds, however, strike against the slopes of the northern mountains and naturally a great deal of their moisture is there condensed. The northern side of the mountains in consequence is abundantly supplied with rain. The winds are much drier by the time they reach the south side of the mountains and the rainfall there, where all the plantations are situated, is much smaller. In fact the variation in rainfall between the north side of the mountains and the plains and valleys to the south is very great. The extremes, covering the four chief islands, are between

slon engines and is schooner rigged. Her speed is 12.88 knots an hour and her gross tonnage 806.11 tons. Her length on the load water line is 174 feet and her extreme breadth is 34 feet. Her main armament consists of six four-inch rapid fire guns and two one-pounder rapid fire guns, one Colt and one three-inch rapid fire field gun.

The Wheeling is a sister ship to the gunboat Mattetta which accompanied the battleship Oregon on her famous trip around the Horn to Cuba during the Spanish war. The Wheeling has been stationed in the Behring Sea during the last two winters.

## WANTS TRANSPACIFIC CABLE.

Chamber of Commerce Favors Present  
Project of American Company.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution yesterday reciting the necessity for the establishment of an American trans-Pacific cable, laid and maintained by private enterprise, and the fact that application to lay such a cable had already been made by a responsible American cable company. It was resolved that the chamber urge that permission to land cables be granted to this company under such restrictions as will protect the interests of the United States.

Resolutions were also adopted favoring the creation of a department of commerce and industries.

John Charlton, a member of the Canadian House of Commons, made an address in the course of which he advocated close trade relations between this country and Canada.

An amendment to the by-laws increasing the yearly dues of the members from \$25 to \$50 was offered and will be acted on at the next meeting.

twelve inches and nineteen and a half feet of rain in a year.

But though great quantities of rain fall on the windward side of the mountains and much less on the leeward side most regions usually have all the rain required by the crops, though irrigation in some large districts is always practiced. Sometimes, however, as in the present season, the showers south of the mountains are slight. Then the crops are diminished and the cattle on the big ranches die by hundreds, as has been the case this year.—N. Y. Sun.

## CAPTAIN TILLEY COURT MARTIAL

Wisconsin and Solace Will Soon  
Sail and Will Touch This  
Port.

In a letter from Captain Merry to Captain Pond the former writes that Admiral Casey found the charges against Commander Tilley to be grave enough to warrant the convening of the court, which assembled November 2. The evidence was heard and Captain Merry expected the court to finish its work with the Tilley case and four other cases on November 12. A warm reception was tendered by the inhabitants to Captain Tilley and the members of the court upon their arrival.

The Solace probably left Pago Pago between November 18 and November 21. Probably nearly all the members of the court will come on that vessel to this port, from where they will take passage for the Coast on the Alameda. The Wisconsin will probably leave Pago Pago at the same time as the Solace, but as she is going on a cruise in the Samoan group she will probably not be here before early in December. Both vessels will have to coal extensively upon reaching this port.

## BIG BOOM IN NORTHERN LUMBER

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 13.—Numerous orders and big profits in the shingle business in British Columbia have caused a boom in that industry. Shingle mills are going up all over the province, and many of the mills near Vancouver and New Westminster are American establishments from Washington and Wisconsin, which find it difficult to secure cedar in their own States. They are attracted by the cheap cedar in British Columbia.

Washington people are putting up a large mill at Hastings, B. C., while several mills of smaller capacity are being erected in the city limits of Vancouver by Americans. Besides these mills two large shingle factories are being erected by Tait Brothers in Vancouver, another by the Imperial Lumber Company and one by Heaps & Son. In another year the shingle output of British Columbia will be more than double the present output.

As soon as the new mills are ready for business they are taken into the combine, and Manager Scott of Vancouver distributes orders to them as they come in according to their capacity. For the past twelve months it has been impossible for the mills of the province to keep up with these orders, and by combining prices are kept high. The output goes chiefly to Eastern Canada.

## HAAS HERE TO SOUND CHANNEL

Begin Dredging  
Pearl Harbor  
January.

LUMBER COMING  
FOR THE SCOWS

Federal Inspector Thompson Will  
Supervise Preliminary Prepara-  
tions for the Work.

E. H. HAAS, junior member of the contracting and dredging firm of Clark & Henry, who have the contract for the dredging of the channel entrance to Pearl Harbor, arrived from San Francisco in the Sierra to assist Mr. Henry in the extensive preparations for this work. Mr. Haas, who is registered at the Hawaiian Hotel, is a young man, but he has the confidence of the government representatives for whom he has done considerable contract work on the coast.

With Mr. Haas' arrival the enterprise will take on new life and the construction of the clam-shell dredger will be pushed to completion at the earliest possible date. The dredger is a powerful machine, capable of breaking up the hardest coral formation at the bottom of the Pearl Harbor channel and depositing the debris on the spows with rapidity. The contractors will have a force of twenty men to man the dredger, and other floating apparatuses to the work. Most of these have had considerable experience in the work on the Coast, both with Mr. Haas and Clark & Henry.

Mr. Haas expects to go down to Pearl Harbor tomorrow with L. Thompson, the United States Inspector, who will supervise the work of the contractors, and size up the situation. He will commence taking soundings and certify the old soundings made by the Navy Department. It will be his duty to locate the positions for the work and to determine the side lines. The identification of the Navy soundings are an important preliminary feature of the contract and these will be entirely established before the end of December, so that there will be no difficulty during the winter months of taking further soundings except in determining the depth and result of the dredging.

The soundings will be carefully taken, the side lines made permanent, and marked to show the general run of the cut which will be made through the entrance. Mr. Ferris, a former partner of Mr. Haas, will be here sometime in December to assist those now on the ground.

At present the steamer Kaena, which the contractors recently bought for \$4,000, is lying near the dredger undergoing an extensive renovation to fit her for the winter's work at the harbor. The steamer will be used for towing the coral laden scows to sea where the debris from the cut is to be dumped.

There will be no change in the name of the little steamer, as under the law, a certain amount of repairs and alterations must be made in a vessel to accomplish the mere changing of a name, and the contractors are too practical to become sentimental in this respect, especially where it means the expenditure of so many dollars.

The dredger will bear the name "Pearl Harbor." A 26-foot launch is also being built here which will be called the "Pearl." This is a heavy whaleboat and will be provided with a four horse-power engine, sufficient for cruising about the channel and harbor. Soundings will be made from this boat. A large amount of lumber is on the way from the coast with which the scows will be built. These will be of the size usually constructed for carrying dredger debris.

The Tramways injunction suit against the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company is set down for argument in Federal Court this morning.



# UNITED CHARITIES MEETING

## Attempts to Check the Increase of Beggars.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Appeals for alms from house to house beggars was the subject of discussion at the monthly meeting yesterday of the Associated Charities and an urgent request was made that all persons in the habit of giving promiscuously to those who ask them, in future direct these mendicants to the office of the Associated Charities, in Alakea street. In the past few months the number of mendicants has increased and largely through the unthinking generosity of those who are ready to help the needy. From the reports of Mrs. Berger, the manager, it is shown conclusively that four out of every five are impostors, or men too lazy to obtain work which is often to be had for the asking.

In order to stop the Porto Ricans on the plantations from drifting into Honolulu and throwing themselves upon the charity of people by telling pitiful tales of want, Dr. L. F. Alvarez, Vice-consul for Spain, has prepared a circular in Spanish which has been sent to all the plantation managers who have posted in conspicuous places. The circular warns the Porto Ricans that their coming into Honolulu and begging for food and money will only be met by a request that they present themselves at the Associated Charities office where their appeals will be investigated. The people are generally told that there was work for them where they came from, and that they were not fit subjects for the charity of Honolulu.

George R. Carter, the treasurer, said that the circular had met with the approbation of most of the managers and that one sugar agency was having a large number of the circulars printed to be sent to San Francisco and San Diego, where they will be distributed to the Porto Ricans as they go aboard the steamers for Hawaii, so that they will be fully advised of the manner of treatment by the Associated Charities, and it is thus hoped to make them appreciate the advantages of remaining on the plantations instead of coming to Honolulu to beg.

It was also decided that the usual Thanksgiving dinner for the poor will be given this year, and a wish was expressed that those who had much of this world's goods would share their dinner on that day with those who would otherwise go hungry. Such contributions if left at the office of the Associated Charities, the day before Thanksgiving, will be distributed by Mrs. Berger.

The meeting yesterday was attended by the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, Mrs. Mackintosh, Dr. Mori, H. C. Brown, Mrs. J. M. Whitney, George R. Carter and Mrs. Berger. The report of Treasurer Carter showed receipts from September 17 to November 20, of \$778.00, and expenses, \$523.02, leaving a balance of \$255.98 on hand. Mrs. W. G. Irwin donated \$500 to the institution.

The report of Mrs. Berger was as follows:

Report for month ending November 20, 1901.

No new applicants 14  
No recur cases 3  
Total 17  
No family cases 17  
No applying for work 7  
No sent to Queen's hospital 7  
No given other relief 7  
No sent to homes 3  
No office interviews 106  
Amount funds received \$255.98

From these reports it will be seen that the number of new applications for relief has not decreased, and that the amount of funds dispensed is greatly in excess of the usual amount.

This is owing to the unusual number of new family cases, and to our sending several people away to their homes.

But we are glad to report that the Porto Ricans whom we so thoroughly discussed at our last meeting are giving less trouble, and the negroes of whom we had an epidemic in October have evidently decided to go to work, since they no longer frequent this office nor do I hear of their begging in the residential portion of the city.

As to the Porto Ricans we had a poster printed in the Spanish language, which Mr. Carter sent with an explanatory circular letter to the plantation managers. They were also put on the steamers bringing the laborers to Honolulu. I posted one outside the office door and gave Dr. Alvarez and Dr. Sloggett some for posting.

This poster warns the laborers of our agency that our lack of free hospitals has been caused by the Board of Health to the government physicians. Those who the here sick are being cared for in the Queen's hospital. We feel that the Associated Charities has done what was in its province to do with these people, and Sheriff Brown can be trusted to do the rest. This work had to be effected by those who could speak of the future.

The negroes will never be a trouble again. There are not so many coming, and I do not come to the city's beggars.

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sent over and over again to this office. I do wish that the people in this city could know that all cases sent to the Associated Charities are investigated when it is possible to do so, and are relieved if found worthy. Of course, if the applicant gives a false address, he cannot always be located, as in the case of the little Porto Rican girl who was finally hauled to jail, and is now being cared for by the Salvation Army people.

I wish to speak of another case—a Portuguese man with two little boys. That man persisted in begging, taking his little boys with him to work on the sympathy of people. I finally told him he would be arrested if he did not go to work, and he said he was sick and not able to work. Much against his will I put him in the Queen's hospital, clothed the little boys and had them well cared for by a good Portuguese woman. The man would run away from the hospital and get drunk, and finally he disappeared, taking the little boys with him. I think they went to Hawaii, where, no doubt, he has begged his living till this September, when he came back and we had a return of the old trouble.

Many people spoke to me about the case, saying they had helped the man out of pity for the children. He was sent to this office time and again, and finally came. He had then a pass to Hawaii, given him by Governor Dole, and I strongly advised him to use it. I have not seen him since.

Another recurrent case, a Danish sailor, an evil, hard man, who had been troublesome two years ago, returned on the Fongus Suey. He landed, spent his money in riotous living, and was finally given twelve days on the reef, and then started out to beg. He was sent to me at once. To make it absolutely unnecessary for him to beg, I gave him lodging at the Sailors' Home, and meal tickets, and asked Captain Bray to find work for him. He did get work for him on one of the ships in the harbor at \$40 per month, which the sailor refused to do, but went about the city asking for money and clothing, which, I am sorry to say, he got from people who are members of this association. He sold the clothes and bought drink. The last I saw of him he came to this office, intoxicated, to tell me he was to be sent to jail, and asking for more help. He was then advised him to get to ship without delay or he would be arrested. I think he went.

But the benevolence of the people of this city makes it difficult to deal with these cases. The appeal of a person in need at once inspires a Honolulu to respond in a manner to make a needy man feel that he is in a veritable paradise. In the old times, when conditions were different, caring for the poor was a simple matter. Conditions here are changed, and the manner of dealing with applicants for charity must change also, since many of them are strangers, and often unworthy.

The Associated Charities has attempted to work out this problem by investigating the case of every applicant, when possible, and to relieve every deserving case. We have recorded the names of 425 people who have applied for help at this office, with all the necessary details open to the members of the Associated Charities, and should be consulted before relief is given, as in this way only can we avoid duplicate alms giving, turn the unworthy away, and give intelligently to the worthy poor. To see a man hungry and not feed him is a trying lesson. But in case he needs the lesson that hunger alone can teach him, we should harden our hearts, for it is not intelligent charity to feed and pauperize a man at the same time.

And we have many worthy poor, living on a small weekly allowance, patient, grateful, who never ask for "more," but to whom it is such a pleasure to give some little extra occasionally. They belong to us. Let us give them the surplus.

At present we have eight patients in the Queen's hospital. Since our last meeting one family and three individuals have been sent to their homes in the States, and several to permanent homes on the plantations.

The office is a bureau of information for all classes, and some days there are many callers. People who are in need of assistance come here to make their wants known. Strangers to the city come for information concerning employment, business chances, board and lodging. Employers come for help. Members of committees of different organizations in the city come for consultation. The benevolent come with offers of assistance. The generous bring donations of clothing, reading matter, money, and provisions, and sometimes a friend comes with a good wish and a hand clasp, and if the work of the day has been very depressing, I am inclined to think that is the greatest charity of all, for we never get indifferent to sorrow, poverty, vice and crime.

We try to advise efficient and liberal relief. When the circumstances justify relief. But our greatest effort is to study each case with a view to removing the cause of the trouble, and preventing a recurrence.

Our investigations are as private as possible and the cases of the deserving poor who come to us only in the deepest trouble are never made public, but relief is afforded in the most careful way. The poor have feelings, too.

Eighteen charitable organizations are affiliated with us, and respond most cordially to the demands made upon them, thus making the work much pleasanter and lighter than it would be otherwise. If you wish to get information about a specific case, come to the office or consult us by telephone, and let us remember that Thanksgiving and Christmas are near at hand, and that the poor are always with us.

### ANOTHER BANKRUPT.

Paul J. Voeller Forced Into Bankruptcy Court by Creditors.

Another petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday with Clerk W. B. Maling in the United States District Court. The application is made against Paul J. Voeller by San Francisco parties.

E. H. Whittey & Co. have a claim of \$118.96 from Bro. \$118.96 and the California Feed Co. of Honolulu \$154.72.

It is alleged that the said Paul J. Voeller is insolvent, and that within the past few months he committed an act of bankruptcy by allowing J. J. Byrne to procure judgment and execution against him in the Circuit Court in the sum of \$550.00.

Among other creditors are J. A. Macdonald \$111.00 and L. H. Dee \$30.00. The assets of land valued at \$200.00.

A restraining order was issued by Judge Eaton to stop the sale of the property under the Circuit Court execution which was to have been held yesterday.

Capt. O. J. Carter's new trial has been set for the 17th inst. for prosecution of the property embargoed by him.

# MANY LIVES LOST AT SEA

## Disastrous Storm Sweeps Over Britain.

LONDON, November 13.—The gale which has been sweeping over Great Britain and Ireland for the past two days continues unabated at many coast points. Over the Welsh lowlands the torrential rains are increasing, causing disastrous floods. Reports of wrecks and casualties continue to pour in. The death list, made of three and four, has an aggregate approaching one hundred.

The mail boat Nord, from Dover for Calais, which last night ran down the lights of the works of the New Dover pier, has succeeded in returning to Dover. The mails and passengers are safe. The crew of the lights was also landed this morning after passing a terrible night at sea in a small boat.

The British steamer St. Elveo has been beached at Dover. She is high and dry across the parade.

Early today a French bark struck off Hendon. Nineteen of the crew were drowned.

Numerous other wrecks have been reported, but the weather in most cases prevents the identification of the craft. Two vessels in distress were sighted last evening off Dungeness, but the weather was so severe that the lifeboat was unable to put out to their assistance. This morning one of them sank. The other, a steamer, reached West bay, where a tug is now standing by her.

The revenue cutter Actif, has been wrecked in the Firth of Forth. Twenty-three of her crew were drowned and three were saved.

The Norwegian bark Inga, Captain Oleon, has been totally wrecked at Tynmouth and sixteen members of her crew have been lost.

The Russian bark Polux, Captain Lour, from Liverpool, N. S., October 17, for Glasgow dock, was stranded at North wharf, Fleetwood, and lost her foremast and mainmast. She got towed off to her destination today, waterlogged.

The Swedish bark Trio was driven ashore late this afternoon at West Hardeop, Durham, and was broken up. Three of her crew were washed ashore alive, and the remaining seven were drowned in sight of thousands of spectators who were powerless to help them. All attempts at rescue with rockets carrying life-saving lines having failed.

COPENHAGEN, November 13.—A terrible gale and snowstorm lasting for the past twelve hours has done great damage throughout Denmark. There is five feet of snow here. Eight vessels are reported drifting ashore, two have been wrecked and many others are reported lost.

# FRANCE RECEIVES ALL SHE ASKS

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Foreign Office has announced that the Sultan of Turkey has issued an irade for the execution of his engagements with the French Government, and that the Franco-Turkish dispute is now at an end. Tewfik Pasha, Ottoman Minister of Foreign Affairs, wrote a letter to M. Bapst, councillor of the French Embassy in Constantinople, notifying him of the signing of the irade, which, while settling the original French demands, accepts the French demands as set forth in a despatch to the Temps from Constantinople Friday, together with an additional clause, by which the Sultan pledges himself to consider as authorized in full right the foundations, extensions, constructions and repairs of the schools and religious and hospital establishments which France may desire to carry out if the Porte is advised of her intentions and makes no objections within five months.

France has thus far received full satisfaction, and M. Delcasse, on the receipt of M. Bapst's dispatch this morning, telegraphed him to inform Tewfik Pasha that diplomatic relations had been resumed and that M. Bapst should consider himself as regularly charged with the affairs of the Embassy. Instructions were also sent to Admiral Caillaud at Mitylene to re-embark the marines and to return to Greek waters, which is understood to mean the village of the island of Syra. Admiral Caillaud will remain in the Levant some time longer. M. Constans, the French Ambassador, will return to Constantinople very shortly.

The additional clause was conceded at the request of France in order to prevent future difficulties, such as the Turkish provincial authorities have often raised either on their own initiative or in consequence of instigation by the Porte.

### WILL CUT WAR TAX.

Prospect is That There Will Be No Tariff Changes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The repeal of all war taxes contained in the internal revenue act and no revision of the customs tariff is the avowed policy of the republican leaders in congress. Conference held during the last few days at the White House, participated in by President Roosevelt and Chairman Payne and the various members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, have resulted in a general agreement along these lines.

Instead of reducing the surplus by cutting down the taxation at the custom house the tariff wall is to be protected by the clever device of shifting the same to the internal taxing schedule. Cheaper beer and cheaper tobacco for the poor man is to be the slogan of the republican leaders. Beer will be cut to \$1 and possibly to 50 cents a barrel, and tobacco will be cut at least to its old rate.

There is also talk of reducing the tax on whisky not for the purpose of cutting down the revenue from that source, but to remove the inducement to moonshine. It is believed the reduction of the tax on whisky would lead to a slight increase in revenue from that article.

After their conference with the president Chairman Payne and Representative Russell and Steele of the Ways and Means Committee called on O'Connell

furnished them with estimates concerning the surplus. According to the Secretary's figures, the surplus is now piling up at a rate which, if continued to the end of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1902, will produce no less than \$125,000,000. If all the war taxes be taken off there will still be left, according to Secretary O'Connell's estimates, a surplus of \$100,000,000 at the end of this fiscal year.

Chairman Payne will draft a bill to be presented to the Ways and Means Committee at the opening of the session early in December.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Senator M. A. Hanna is to be in this city tomorrow morning, possibly late tonight. Senator Hanna comes fresh from his protracted interview with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root.

He does not believe in tariff tinkering; he does not believe in trying to regulate by law industrial conditions that regulate themselves by active competition of capital and enterprise, and, lastly, he does not believe that much can be accomplished in new currency legislation this winter.

He does believe, however, in the negotiation of commercial treaties with such foreign nations as offer to us trade advantages in return; he believes in the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the building of the Nicaragua canal and, above all, he wants to have a shipping bill of some kind enacted into a law this winter.

David Hill predicts the end of Tammany. One death from plague is reported at London.

A San Francisco burglar steals only trousers. Carnegie has given old employees a million dollars.

The capture of Panama by the Liberals is denied.

The Burlington-Northwestern Railway fight is settled.

W. E. D. Stokes is contesting the will of Edward S. Stokes.

The Duke of Cornwall has been created Prince of Wales.

Sir Jos. C. Dunsdale has been installed as mayor of London.

The Twenty-eighth Infantry is booked to sail on the Grant.

The famous lost Tayapa mines of Mexico have been found.

Yard and Indians are again committing depredations in Arizona.

The Southeastern Alaska salmon output is valued at \$5,000,000.

The Porte will send an extraordinary mission to St. Petersburg.

Sybil Sanderson is in San Francisco after fifteen years' absence.

The decline in English trade in the past ten months was \$50,000,000.

A war between Chin and Wong families in San Francisco is imminent.

Roosevelt may remove Collector Bidwell of the New York custom house.

H. St. John Dix was arrested in London for wrecking Washington banks.

An English syndicate has purchased San Francisco urban street car lines.

Pat Crowe will return to Omaha, Calahan, a partner, having been acquitted.

Chicago union men won their fight, allowing them to maintain a picket line.

Seven million dollars will be spent for the main buildings at the St. Louis fair.

Mexican railroads are planning to import American mechanics for shop work.

The Northwestern road is said to have purchased an entrance into St. Louis.

Dr. Mary G. Walker may lose her pension as army nurse for criticism of McKinley.

Important discoveries have been made in Egypt of dynasties ruling 6,600 years ago.

The Methodist churches of the country have raised \$12,000,000 to pay their church debts.

The question of separate coaches for consumptives has been left to the Pullman Company.

Cole Younger, the famous bandit, has refused the offer of a police captaincy in Minneapolis.

Foreign fruits preserved by the use of acids, will be refused admission in the United States.

E. V. Wilbern, of Cincinnati, is perfecting plans for an automobile trip around the world.

Superintendent Atkinson, at Manila, has sent in a call for more teachers.

J. L. N. Shepard, a wealthy Oakland citizen, disinherited a daughter who changed her religion.

West Point entrance examinations may be dispensed with in the case of high school graduates.

The chrysanthemum show at New York was inaugurated with 700 blooms of great size and beauty.

The young Sultan of Johore is outdoing everything known in Paris for lavishness and crazy revels.

Ex-President Cleveland, in an address at Pittsburgh, urged the hearty co-operation of labor and capital.

James J. Hill will build Young Men's Christian Association buildings along the line of the Great Northern.

A writer in the London Times says the Trans-Siberian Railroad is not complete, but has many bridges not constructed, and tunnels not commenced.

The Russian grain crop of this year is short.

The Great Northern is planning the use of electricity.

Lord Nevill, sent to prison for fraud has been pardoned.

There is a shortage in the Southern California orange crop.

Roosevelt's coachmen use national colors in their cockades.

An attempt to electrocute a vicious elephant at Buffalo failed.

A German army officer was killed in a duel over a trivial affair.

A \$50,000,000 combine of steel plate mills is said to be forming.

Detroit doctors are fighting over the case of Blanche Bates, the actress.

There has been a very severe storm on the coast of Southwestern Africa.

George Horton, author of "Like Another Helen," has sued his wife for divorce.

The first McKinley monument has been unveiled in the town of Power, Minn.

The old employees of the Fulton Iron Works at San Francisco are at work again.

Germany has been afire with indignation meetings because of Chamberlain's speech.

Cardinal Stamp, who was regarded as the probable successor of the Pope, is dying.

An army board has been ordered to select sites for posts and distribution of troops.

An Ohio man proposes to fight the bluetrust by the use of electric machinery.

The Chinese are very busy turning out small arms for the Chinese army.

Carnegie has increased his donations to the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh by \$2,000,000.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford will enter Parliament to criticize England's naval policy.

A change in the ministry at Copenhagen has delayed negotiations for the Danish Isles.

Gorman will be the only candidate for Senator before the Maryland Democratic caucus.

William Willoughby, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed treasurer of Porto Rico.

United States Minister Hart, in Colombia, was shot at by a sentinel, who was severely punished.

A San Francisco teamster was murdered, presumably, because he would not leave his employer.

The appointment of Rev. Canon Gore as Bishop of Worcester has caused a big sensation in England.

A young Brooklyn woman was inoculated with consumption germs from a cow, as a test of science.

A successful test was made of a pneumatic gun at New York, which threw dynamite three miles.

Mrs. Roosevelt has had to discontinue her receptions, as a fashionable mob took possession of the White House.

Philadelphia will have a 'new ordinance factory which will make automatic guns up to three inches in calibre.

The husband of a female snake charmer of New York wants a divorce because she took snakes to bed with her.

Judge Noyes, the Nome judge charged with malfeasance, was on the stand in his own behalf and denies the charge.

Pan-American delegates have prepared a plan for an international tribunal to settle their troubles by arbitration.

Iowa will be assigned as the flagship of Admiral Crowninshield when he takes command of the European station.

A sister of Professor Herron will marry a Michigan professor under what she terms "the new and simple marriage form."

Lord Salisbury declares that the Boer war is being gradually settled, and deprecates the spirit of pessimism in the speech of officials.

Charles J. King, who defaulted with funds of the Pacific Vinegar and Pickle Company, at San Francisco, a year ago, has surrendered to the police.

The Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess of Hesse, both grandchildren of Queen Victoria, may be divorced on account of incompatibility of temper.

The Hope blue diamond, second only to the Koh-i-Noor, as the most famous diamond in the world, has been purchased by a New York firm for \$250,000.

Lukban, the insurgent leader in Samar, has sent a message to General Smith that he will not surrender before the Americans from the Gandara valley.

The Japanese government will build large steel plate works at Kure. It is hoped that Japan will thus be able to bid with good advantage on Chinese war vessels. The measure will be important as measure of national protection.

SCHLEY'S CASE NOW WITH COURT

WASHINGTON, November 7.—After sitting in session for over forty days and with a record which, when completed, will cover about 2,000 pages, the Schley court of inquiry, at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon, adjourned its last public session.

To Captain S. C. Lemly, the judge advocate, had been assigned the duty of making the closing argument in the case, and soon after he had finished his speech Admiral Dewey, bringing his gavel down on the big fat table, said: "There being no further business, the court is adjourned."

As was the case yesterday when Mr. Rayner spoke, the attendance was large. There was only one session during the day. It began at 2 o'clock and the entire time was taken up with Captain Lemly's address. The speech, in the main, was an analysis of the testimony, but occasionally a conclusion was drawn, and frequently there was criticism of the course pursued by Admiral (then Commodore) Schley. Speaking of Commodore Schley's conduct, Captain Lemly said:

"From my knowledge of the man, having served under his command on two cruises, I have never believed, nor do I claim from the evidence, that personal misconduct—or, to call a spade a spade, cowardice—was exhibited by Commodore Schley in any part of his career as commander in chief of the flying squadron. But I submit with regret that in the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos, while at the latter port en route to the southward of Santiago, with well settled destination, in the retrograde movement, in the vicinity of Santiago and in the affair of May 31st, the Admiral exhibited unsteadiness in purpose and in push, and in failure to obey orders."

This statement was made toward the close of Captain Lemly's remarks.

After adjournment the members of the court, Admiral Schley and his counsel, lingered for a time about the hall in which they recently have spent so much of their time, and there were many affectionate greetings of farewell spoken.

Admiral Schley, as usual, was called upon to receive the greetings of a number of admirers, and a hundred or more people waited at the door of the hall to bid him adieu.

AGE NO BAR.

It Does Not Enter Into the Question You may have it and not know it. You may be young; you may be old. Symptoms the same in both.

A babe with weak kidneys has backache.

A man of 60 or 80 with weak kidneys has backache.

That's the way it talks with all ages. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure the babe and the man.

That's the way they do in all ages. No wonder, though, they're made for it.

They couldn't cure a simple case of colic.

But they cure bad cases of kidney trouble.

If your back aches, try them.

Writing under date January 10th, 1899, Jurgen Walter of this city tells us as follows: "My age is 79—well past the ordinary span of life, and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills (procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY.

Suit Filed By Creditors against T. Fujitani of Honolulu.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against T. Fujitani yesterday



# ALL WORK WILL WAIT Dock Injunction Continued a Week.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Judge Esteé granted a continuance yesterday in the injunction suit of the Oahu Railway and Land Company to prevent the building of the Hackfeld docks, until Superintendent Boyd returns from Kauai. In the meantime, however, no work is to be done on the wharf, though the court issued no restraining order.

A demurrer was filed by Cotton Brothers yesterday making the usual statutory objections to the complaint. Robertson & Wilder appeared in behalf of the contractors, and Deputy Attorney General Casart appeared for the Territory, and Superintendent Boyd of the Department of Public Works.

"Mr. Boyd is out of town," said Mr. Robertson in presenting the defense yesterday afternoon, "and Cotton Brothers, whom we represent, are but sub-contractors. I will state that the work which it was sought to have temporarily restrained has been completed."

"Has it been completed since notice of this suit was served. I did not issue a restraining order in this case, but the question is pertinent?" asked Judge Esteé.

"Mr. Cotton was not served until this morning, and the work was completed before that time," replied Mr. Robertson.

"The Supreme Court has held that it is inapplicable for parties to go on with work at night and out of regular hours when an injunction has been applied for, even though a restraining order is not issued, when the defendants know that such action is taken."

"I understand that that is when service has been made. Mr. Cotton was not served until after the work had been completed."

"That is correct," said the court.

"We would like the case to be put over for a week. Mr. Boyd is the principal defendant, and he cannot return before Saturday night, at the earliest."

"That is satisfactory to the complainant," stated Mr. Hatch, who appeared for the railroad company.

"I shall continue the case until one week from today, at 1 o'clock, so as not to interfere with the jury. It may not be called up at that time, however, because the Pearl Harbor cases are set down for Monday, and I won't permit anything to interfere with that matter."

"In the meantime this case will remain in status quo, and while I will not issue a temporary injunction, I expect all parties in this case to leave all matters as they now are."

The jury was excused yesterday morning until Monday morning, when the Pearl Harbor case will be taken up. The Bishop Estate is the first of the respondents to have a trial. Two of the trial jurors, George Turner and J. E. Schubert, were excused for the term, as they intend to leave for Australia.

## THE LIQUOR CASE.

The Territory won a preliminary victory in the case brought by Macfarlane & Co. et al. vs. William H. Wright as Treasurer, to test the constitutionality of the liquor law. Judge Esteé yesterday sustained the demurrer of respondents, which alleged that plaintiffs had not shown they were damaged by the enforcement of the law. In an oral decision rendered yesterday the court held:

1. The petitioners have not shown in their petition that they are injured by the alleged acts against defendant, or that they have an interest involved in the action, or that they have suffered any damage by the acts of the defendant.

2. No demand is shown by the petition to have been made on defendant to cease to issue the licenses referred to.

3. Plaintiffs fail to show that they have not an adequate remedy at law. The demurrer is therefore sustained with leave to petitioners to amend and file an amended petition within ten days.

# SEWER RATES ARE ONLY REGULAR ANNUAL CHARGES

The most surprised people in the Territory yesterday were the various clerks in the office of the Department of Public Works when they read of the "surprise" of people upon the receipt of a request for the annual payment of sewer rates for the coming year.

"I do not know how the receipt of those notices affected the recipients," said Chief Clerk Wright yesterday, "but there have been no complaints at the office of the Department of Public Works, and that system of sewer rates has been in vogue here, ever since the sewer was completed some ten months ago. We have had already 432 signers to the new sewer system, and every one of them has paid for his sewer privileges up to the first day of January, 1902. The rates have been made very low, and are much lower than the old charges for excavating and cleaning cesspools. No one ever complained about the charges for that service, and it was four or five times as high as the present scale, which ranges from four to twenty dollars a year."

"The sewer was built with a special appropriation and every household or store was allowed to connect, if they so desired. Most of them did, thus effecting a considerable saving to themselves. There was no appropriation by the legislature for the maintenance, or

repairs, if the sewer should be damaged in any way, and the sewer rates go for that purpose. It is collected on the same principle as the assessment of water rates and garbage collection."

The appropriations made by the legislature fall to show any allowance for maintenance of the sewer system, though an allowance is made for running expenses of the pumping station. The amount set aside for sewers is as follows:

Running Expenses Sewers  
Pumping Station ..... \$32,600.00  
Sewerage Honolulu, 15 per cent reserve Vincent and Belser  
Contract ..... 17,900.00  
Sewerage for Kewalo District, 25,000.00  
New Ditch for Kewalo District 25,000.00  
Maintenance of Garbage, and  
Excavator Service ..... 24,000.00  
Running Expenses of Garbage  
Crematory ..... 7,200.00  
\$124,300.00

Mr. Wright states that there is no law to compel the use of the sewer by citizens, but if they wish to go back to the old cesspools they must comply with the stringent rules of the Board of Health, and the annual cost of such service will amount to four or five times the charge made for the use of the sewer.

attitude, has been hoisted on a pole and exhibited in a conspicuous place. I am informed that the British Consul has drawn the Chinese authorities' attention to the present state of affairs around here and to the issue of the placards at Tiet Shan.—Hongkong Press.

MANILA, Oct. 17.—Governor Taft is to be provided with a vessel which will be informally known as the "Governor's yacht." For this purpose the United States naval transport General Alava, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Halsey, has been placed at the disposal of the governor, thus giving him a good comfortable and economical ship with which to make trips to unsettled districts.

SYDNEY, November 8.—The government has been requested to proceed with the erection of cable buildings at Norfolk Island, the expense to be borne by the Pacific Cable Board.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Commercial Cable Company, recently incorporated to operate a cable line between this country and the Philippine Islands, today filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—It is feared here that a terrible ocean disaster occurred in the eastward track of trans-Atlantic steam craft on the night of November 7, about 1,000 miles off the coast of the United States. A large unknown vessel caught fire and was blown to pieces by an explosion soon afterward.

The first news of the disaster was brought to this port today by Captain Perlan of the Australian steamship Etelka, from London. Captain Perlan reports to his agent: "Between midnight and 1 a. m. 8th instant, in latitude 41 north, longitude 89 west, I saw a large steamer about five miles to the southward. From its sudden disappearance it looked as if an explosion had occurred. I steamed toward it, but it had disappeared before the steamer reached where it had been sighted."

It was impossible to identify the vessel, excepting that she was a large craft.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 10.—George Smith, a Sherburne farmer, because he tied his team of horses to the brake-beam of an empty freight car, is mourning the loss of a valuable pair of horses and paying a large doctor's bill. Smith, accompanied by his family, drove up to the station with a load of cabbages late yesterday afternoon. After cautioning his wife and children to remain in the wagon, he tied the team to one of the empty cars and ran into the station.

In his absence a switch engine backed down and coupled onto the string of cars and started to pull them out onto the main track. The horses, held fast by strong rope halters, followed, first at a walk, which was increased to a trot, and finally, as the engine gained headway, they were obliged to break into a mad gallop to keep up, the wagon bumping and bounding over the rails and ties, spilling its occupants and load of cabbages all along the route.

Smith, coming out of the station with a wild yell, followed up the track. The station agent, seeing the predicament of the Smith outfit, signaled the switch engine to stop, which it did, not, however, until the horses had fallen through a trestle.

NEW YORK, November 10.—It is said on trustworthy authority that Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister to the United States, and eminent as a scholar, has been requested to become a member of Columbia University's faculty. The regular monthly meeting of the trustees was held on Monday last, and the subject was discussed, but the result was not made public.

It is said that the request that he take the chair of Chinese literature is in the expectation that Minister Wu intends to give up his diplomatic post and become a permanent resident of the United States should his government assign him to some other country, as has been reported.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Secretary Long intends to send Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans out to the Asiatic station, to be second officer in command. Both Admiral Remey, commander-in-chief of that station, and Admiral Kempff, junior squadron commander, will return soon to the United States. This will leave Rear-Admiral Rodgers, now in senior command of the squadron, in supreme command.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—The illness and extreme debility of the premier, Senor Sagasta, are causing anxiety. Sagasta is the leader of the liberal party in Spain, and was prime minister during the war between the United States and Spain. In early life he was a republican, but upon the death of the king in 1888 he found himself at the head of affairs and successfully opposed the republicans until the birth of the present king, when he firmly established the liberal party, giving it a more marked democratic character. He is 74 years old.

# Bulgaria Will Be Quiet for a Time.

SOFIA, Nov. 14.—Potks Karvalcoff, the Prime Minister of Bulgaria, said today: "For humanitarian reasons the Minister of the Interior has undertaken to tolerate fresh intercourse between the brigands and an American agent. It is a bad precedent to recognize the brigands, however indirectly, but we wish to stretch a point for America and the cause of humanity."

"The brigands, wherever they are, can now treat unmolested with the American representative and safe conduct will be given to any man or men recommended by Mr. Dickinson."

In conclusion the Premier said that he wished the United States would establish Consulates at Sofia, Varna and Philippopolis, particularly as Bulgaria is entirely agricultural and needs American agricultural implements.

Information has been received here from Doubnitsa that the band of brigands holding captive Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, called today for a fortnight ago at the village of Smetchevo and subsequently proceeded to the monastery of Rilto, but the movements of the troops compelled the brigands to flee toward the frontier, where they are now in hiding.

It is also asserted that the brigands have recently been treating Miss Stone with more severity in order to exercise pressure and to compel a more ready acceptance of their conditions.

Consul-General Dickinson is indignant. He insists that the surrender of Miss Stone must precede or be simultaneous with the payment of the ransom. His attitude is justified by the known determination of some members of the band, particularly the captain, Yanne Sandsky, to kill Miss Stone and her companion as soon as the ransom is received, owing to the fact that the captives have now acquired information concerning the secret committees. Competent persons, however, express the opinion that the cupidity of the brigands will overcome their fear of revelations, and all such approve the declaration of Dickinson.

Yesterday Dickinson made energetic representations to the Bulgarian Government against the movements of the Bulgarian troops. He made a definite declaration that the Bulgarian Government would be held responsible for the death of Miss Stone should it prove that the attitude of the Bulgarian Government forced the brigands to kill their captives.

## CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Opinion as to Attitude of Officials is Greatly Divided.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: The fact has developed within the last few weeks that practically every officer of the government who has anything to do with the administration of the Chinese exclusion law believes that it is ineffective in its operation, and that the statute which forbids Chinese laborers to enter the country should not be renewed when it expires by limitation early next May.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—After today's cabinet meeting it was announced that the president in his message to congress recommends the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act. This act expires on May 5 next, and unless it is re-enacted the bars will be down and Chinese can come into the United States with all the ease that marks European immigration.

Labor leaders have taken alarm and have been passing resolutions in favor of prompt action by congress. T. V. Powderly, Commissioner of Immigration, said today that in anticipation of congress neglecting to re-enact the law, steamship companies plying between China and San Francisco were making arrangements to handle the tens of thousands of Chinese that would come in. He stated that he knew of other lines that were being organized for the same purpose.

Powderly has recommended that there be no delay in the action of congress.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

Allow me to say a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I had a very severe cough and cold and feared I would get pneumonia, but after taking the second dose of this medicine I felt better; three doses it cured my cold and the pains in my chest disappeared entirely. I am most respectfully yours for health, Ralph S. Meyer, 64 Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y. U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

# Appropriations to Be His Main Idea.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Among the passengers who departed last night for the Coast in the Sierra was the Delegate from Hawaii, Robert Wilcox, who is going to Washington to attend the session of Congress. He was accompanied to the wharf by Mrs. Theresa Wilcox, Kalauokalani and several others of the leading statesmen of the Independent Home Rule Republican party. Mr. Wilcox when asked as to what he proposed to follow as his plan of action, which measures he intended to push during the winter, did not seem to have any very clear plans. The Delegate said that he had really not as yet decided upon any definite plan of action, and that he would not decide upon any before his arrival in Washington, where he could see how things were moving.

In the main, he said, he intended to get as large an appropriation, or appropriations, for the Hawaiian Territory, as he could possibly procure. When asked if it was a fact that he was going to strike Congress for ten million dollars, the Delegate answered that this figure was only a round number, and that he merely intends to get as much cash as he possibly can get, for the benefit of Hawaii.

When asked as to what plans he had adopted, and what proposals he was going to make to Congress in regard to different public improvements, such as the harbor extension and others, Mr. Wilcox answered that as to these he had not as yet made up his mind definitely, but that he would follow his general outlines of the benefit of Hawaii with regard to these measures.

With regard to the matter of the United States taking charge of the lighthouse service of the Territory of Hawaii, Mr. Wilcox had more definite views. He said a good lighthouse service was not only an exceedingly good thing for the country, but as a matter of fact, it was an extremely necessary thing. It was of the greatest benefit to the shipping and the commercial welfare of the country. The United States lighthouse service was known as one of the best in existence, and in his opinion it would be an extremely beneficial thing for this Territory, if the United States lighthouse service could be brought here. He intended to support such a measure.

Mr. Wilcox has not as yet formed any definite plans as to what his attitude will be towards the proposed army and navy improvements. This question was a very extensive one, and it required much research on his part, before he would be able to judge as to whether it would have beneficial effects for Hawaii or not. He had not been able to gain the required information here, but as the question was a very important one, he intended to go to the army and navy departments at Washington and there gain the exact and extensive information which was necessary before he could venture to form an independent opinion upon so important a question.

An hour or so before the steamer sailed an amusing incident occurred. Mrs. Theresa Wilcox attempted to go up the gangplank, but was detained by a member of the ship's crew, who had been stationed there to keep all persons not passengers off the vessel, in compliance with the enforced regulations. Mrs. Wilcox immediately entered a vigorous protest. She pointed out a well known business man of this city who was just then walking up the gangplank, and asked why he, who was not a passenger, should be allowed to board the vessel, while she, the wife of a Congressman, and who should be allowed to go where she pleased, was detained.

Considerable talk followed, but Mrs. Wilcox won the day. The gentleman she had pointed out was liberally "called down," and was not allowed to go on board, while Mrs. Wilcox gained entrance. She was probably the only one who secured admittance, with the exception of a few hackmen and others who were allowed on board for some mysterious reason.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Admiral Watson succeeds Lord Charles Beresford as second in command of the British Mediterranean Squadron; and Admiral Hammet replaces Admiral Watson as superintendent of Malta dockyard.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

# PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

# Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALT, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.  
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.  
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

# Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.  
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.  
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers, Itch, and all eruptions of the skin. It is a never failing permanent cure. It:  
Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Scrofula.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.  
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.  
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.  
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50 each, and in cases containing six bottles, the quantity is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes placed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," as engraved on the Government stamp, are Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO'S.

NEW YORK LINE

BARK NUUANU

will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

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If sufficient inducements are offered

For freight rates apply to

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27 KILBY ST., Boston.

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Honolulu

# D Will Keep I S CLEAN And PURE N F E C T I N E

Your Premises,  
Stables and  
Outhouses

One Pint will make a  
Bucket of the best disinfecting

Medium

Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5  
gallon and barrel containers.

Hollister Drug Co.

Fort Street.

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DISCOMFORT AND LOSS

COMFORT AND GAIN

CHILD'S

SO-BOS-SO

KILFLY

A Liquid Mixture  
Designed to Protect  
COWS AND HORSES  
From Torture by  
Flies

A Valuable Disinfectant and Germicide.

SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly) is a liquid mixture designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-bos-so (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric Sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned.

If your animals are troubled with lice use So-bos-so (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-bos-so (Kilfly). It kills lice, or any vermin that may infect the fowls.

FOR HORSES.

So-bos-so (Kilfly) is invaluable as a disinfectant for spraying around the stable; at the same time prevents the troublesome torture of flies.

Used with splendid effect on horses while at work, especially draft horses, traveling at a slow pace and often times obliged to stand for long intervals, harnessed to the truck, exposed to the torture of the beastly flies, while the teamster is loading, unloading, or otherwise engaged. Blacksmiths will greatly appreciate the preparation. A moment's work with the Electric Sprayer and a little So-bos-so (Kilfly) will rid the shop of flies, and the horses stand perfectly quiet.

Your use of So-bos-so (Kilfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you.

Kilfly has proved a perfect success in this Territory, and until the arrival of large invoices recently, we have been unable to fill all orders. We have now a supply on hand and more on the way.

Sufferers from the HORN FLY should give Kilfly a trial. We are the sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
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Per Month, Foreign ..... 1.25  
Per Year ..... 12.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 15.00  
—Payable Invariably in Advance.A. W. FRANKSON,  
Manager.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 22.

Manchuria is in the Bear's hug and will never escape.

Cayless wants to be the early bird, and with himself and Wilcox pulling should draw out a tasty grub.

The Hope blue diamond relieves the tired feeling of the noble lord and his creditors.

The bogey man of Kansas is an actually while a band of convicts is roaming over the state.

If France wanted only a promise from the Porte there would be no difficulty, but a guarantee against procrastination is quite another matter.

From the amount of noise the Home Rulers are making, after saying they would be self contained and "careful," it must be that the whistle valve was tied open instead of the safety valve shut.

Tammany should not be downcast. King Edward VII. has directed that no sham jewelry may be worn at the coronation. This should permit the pugh to sneak in under the wing of the Squire and be happy for a while after.

Baron von Edelsheim, of the general staff, may have been misquoted when he declared Germany was able alone to cope with the United States, but it sounds like what might be expected in the present stage of America-phobia which is raging along the Rhine. No American however will move that his name be changed to Wahrheitsheim.

When it becomes necessary for a nation to look about for ways to prevent an accumulation of money in its vaults its neighbors acquire a healthy respect which is greater even than for big guns and stoutly armored battleships. The sneers of war are what will count in the future, more than in the past.

With all mails from the South Seas passing this way quicker time and more frequent trips may well be expected. The record of the Ventura's last mail, from Sydney to London in thirty days, is one which will be of great advantage in holding the business already coming this way. With mail clerks the business of the local office will be greatly expedited.

## DEATH OF COL. BAIRD.

Once more the ranks of the Federal officials sent down by President McKinley has been invaded by death. Col. John C. Baird, of Cheyenne, Wyo., the United States District Attorney, was a man whose practice in the Territory where he made his home for many years, fitted him for the service he was called upon to perform here.

He was a student, a thoughtful careful investigator, one with the courage of his convictions and the manliness to retrace a step which experience showed was ill advised. He was working to familiarize himself with the conditions here and his efforts have left their impress upon the records of the Federal office.

Should the reports of the probability of the choice of Attorney General Van Orsdel to succeed him be well-founded, the local courts will find in him a worthy successor, one whose equipment for the office is peculiarly fitting, a man who will be a credit to the community and the bar, and who will come here with more than a little acquaintance with men and conditions, through his friendship with Senator Clark.

## MACHINES FOR PLANTATIONS.

With the close of the meeting of the Planters' Association, there is apparent a feeling of greater ease of mind than obtained among the men whose lines touched those of the actual plantation workers only in the slightest degree. Every report which was read, and every paper which told of the progress of the experiments looking toward addition to the value of cane and economy in men and material, indicated that there is ahead of the industry an era of prosperity.

This was shown in the remarks of H. P. Baldwin upon the experiments being made in the search for a perfect cane leader and the efforts of the planters to secure a practicable cane cutter. Where a machine will with eight attendants do the work of thirty-six men, and do it as well, there is an outlook that the labor question may yet become one of less moment than at the present time. There are now before the planters plans for mechanical cane cutters, but while they seem to be in the right line they do not fill the bill. This is always the first stage of development and with the number of men now working upon such inventions, for the fact that there is substantial reward awaiting the genius who shall solve the problem is known everywhere, there is little doubt but a practical machine will be in the hands of the managers before another crop.

All the mechanical appliances which may be added to the equipment of the plantations are of greatest use in that the result will be just what it has been in every business in the world. The man who uses the machine is a better man and a better paid man, while the results of his effort are more beneficial to his employer.

## STEADFASTNESS OF PURPOSE.

The fight against Governor Dole has taken on not a new phase, but a new quality. While the same men who have been all along fighting the executive are prodding away still, there is a new element promised, in that the committee of the dominant party in national politics may be persuaded to declare that the course of the Governor is wrong.

This is indeed a peculiar state of affairs; that a central committee of the party to which the governor of a territory belongs should take it upon itself to dictate to him in the performance of his duty. It is on a par with its declaration that there shall be named for appointment no official who has not the endorsement of the committee, or the committee of the district in which the applicant resides. This too, when it is really known that there are now in the employment of the government men of all shades of political faith; men who have special fitness for their duties, and who have been endorsed in some instances by the members of the committee which passed such a resolution.

It might be well to look up the record of President Roosevelt when the question of machine politics is considered, so as to see what may be accomplished in the endeavor to prejudice Washington against the appointees of the late President. As to appointments there is a clear path marked out in which the President has placed his feet, while in the Civil Service Commission he was one of the most strict observers of the letter and spirit of the law that advancement must be through merit. It is safe to say from his record that it will go hard with the official who governs his appointments by any other rule.

If there is one trait which above another has distinguished the President of the United States it is that of tenacity of purpose. Beginning with his earliest life he has always been governed by the determination that he should be honored by his fellows who, seeing his duty, does it without flinching in the face of criticism and at the risk of defeat.

If there was a reason for the refusal of an extension of the session of the Legislature, there is now reason for a refusal to call another. Perhaps more, for it is known that there will be such tax collections as give promise that all the legitimate business of the Territory will be carried on without serious break.

Even the threats of the Home Rulers, that they will see that no bills incurred at this time for necessary improvements, are paid by the next Legislature, proved to have no terrors. The men who are advancing the cash for the works now under way showed no signs of trepidation, they did not want to draw back. In fact the threats of the Home Rulers were treated with something of derision and added their morsel to the mirth of the community.

There are several reasons for this. First the famous leaders of the at present dominant party, take for granted that they are to hold their place in power. There is about a year yet to elapse before the voting, and even now there is a great hole in the ranks of the Independents. There was only a corporate guard at the meeting of the party to bid farewell to the delegate. The fact is that there was no great enthusiasm, even though it was the time for its display. To an observer it would appear that instead of there being any steadiness in the ranks of the Home Rulers, there is a lack of readiness to believe all that is told the people as to the great things to be done in the future. The people are not afraid of the threat, for they do not believe in the power of the Home Rulers to make good their boasts.

Meanwhile business will go on as best it may after the "pretence hands of the majority were tried upon the departments during the session. Instead of dallying with the element of unrest the Executive will hold steadfastly to his course, adopted after careful consideration. And in the end it will be found that this is the kind of a course that will commend itself to the President of the Nation, who always governs his actions by his strict sense of duty to his people.

## "DAMAGES" FOR HEATHEN GODS.

Expansion now presents the Great Republic with another intricate moral question. Hawaii is theoretically a Christian State though the vast majority of its inhabitants are pagans who are contributing greatly to our welfare. According to Chancellor Kent, the noted law writer, the principles of Christianity are silently incorporated into our Constitution and laws. These positively forbid the worship of any "other gods." Heathen gods, therefore, are not entitled to legal protection, nor can they have any pecuniary value in a Christian State.

But this community is suddenly called upon to pay damages for the loss of an assortment of Asiatic idols destroyed in the late official conflagration. What should be the attitude of the community towards such an extraordinary claim? It is a novel question in our jurisprudence. It is the law of the land that no recovery can be had in the courts or elsewhere for injuries suffered in unlawful practices, or for the loss of articles used for immoral purposes. A burglar cannot recover damages for the loss of the skeleton keys which he uses in house-opening.

Freedom of worship which is guaranteed by the Constitution does not permit the offering of human sacrifices or promiscuous polytheism if the Ten Commandments are a part of our common law. The worshiping of idols is called "heathenism" and that is a rite which Anglo-Saxon civilization regards with the same hatred that the New England farmer regards "kukus" under the barn.

We must look, therefore, with suspicion on attempts to obtain damages for the loss of heathen gods, for it tends to impair the purity of our noble jurisprudence. Governor Dole and the entire community have permitted our fair islands to be overrun with these alien and innoxious deities, after the manner of the growth of Iantana. We have virtually endorsed "heathenism" because it is a necessary incident of our prosperity, and are morally bound to protect it, though it is a violation of our common law. Little did the Puritan

Fathers imagine that the exigencies of Progress would compel their descendants to recognize the legality of claims for lost, destroyed or stolen idols. To admit these claims may be a denial of our glorious heritage of Monotheism; it looks like a compromise with the Devil.

This is, however, a practical matter, and the good Dr. Benjamin Franklin has furnished an excellent example of a way of meeting the issue. During the Colonial period, the Quakers of Pennsylvania refused to fight or aid in carrying on wars, and in the Colonial Assembly they refused to vote for military supplies. When the Indians attacked their brethren on the frontier, they were in great distress on account of these principles. Dr. Franklin suggested that they should vote for flour, shoes and "grains," and "supplies." The authorities, he said, would interpret "grains" to mean grains of powder and "supplies" to mean ammunition generally. The vote in accordance with this suggestion was at once made.

The "Ket On Pui Kon" claim before the Fire Commissioners, for damaged, burnt and singed idols, should be modified to read as "A claim for Damages to Emblems of Oriental Faith." In this way our Chinese fellow citizens will be compensated, and the common law of the Great Republic will not be violated.

## NO TARIFF TINKERING.

There is more than passing interest in the announcement that it has been decided by the leaders of Congress and the President that there shall be no tariff tinkering at this session. Further that must be taken as of weight, that the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce would have none of the Reciprocity Congress which is now meeting at the capital, for the purpose doubtless of making capital for the advocates of that plans for extensions of trade.

It would mean much for the timid ones of this Territory if there was removed from in front of them the bugaboo of reciprocity in sugar with Cuba. This has been talked of and magnified until there seems to be a fear that if Congress shall even talk of a close relation with Cuba, there will follow only distress to local industries. That this is making too much of the matter will be seen by a little investigation. The members of Congress are not going to give to the new Republic a start in life without corresponding advantages. These are not in sight. The island has nothing to offer in return for the proposed concessions and the result will be that it will be many years before there is a turning over of our system of taxation for the purpose of giving any set of holders of securities further dividends.

It cannot be said that the case of Cuba is on all fours with that of these islands twenty-five years ago. Then there was urgent need of the product of this country upon the Pacific Coast. There was in return a trade which meant much to the growers of the Golden State and thus the treaty of reciprocity was urged by both parties and proved of inestimable benefit to the people on both sides of the question. In the case of Cuba there is no trade which will not come to the United States in any event and there seems to be little enough which the country may hope to send there for several years, except machinery. There is no established government to guarantee that the advantages will exist until there has been a complete establishment of trade on the part of the United States, which is a great disadvantage.

Apart from the selfish satisfaction which the announced determination gives to the people of the country, it must be seen that any tinkering with the Dingley law at this time would mean a concession in the matter of principle to opportunism. Republicanism is not opportunism. The tariff principle is not one which can be warped to fit any special state of finances. In the presence of a surplus, created under the beneficent provisions of the law, it is not possible to alter the law without making concessions to the opposition. There must be either an entire revision of the law or a maintenance of its present provisions. If conditions of raw material, labor and demand have changed to such an extent that the law must be altered, then it must be changed in all particulars, not in the few which have been proposed.

There could have been no more fitting answer to the proposal of Congressman Babcock, that there be a reduction of the duties upon articles handled by a Trust than is given in this determination of the Executive. It was not a safe proposition in any event, for it took only the most superficial examination to show that those trusts which did handle articles upon which there are high duties could by reducing wages do business at a minimum or with free trade, while the independent producers would be closed up by the reduction. It is not often that a country must try and get away from some degree of its prosperity. The natural remedy is that which has been adopted in effect, the reduction of the internal revenue features of the national taxes. This will keep money in the hands of the people and will not disturb conditions under which there has come to this nation a period of unexampled prosperity.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

All mail steamers will go to the Channel wharf from now on.

Captain Lane, formerly of the Maui, has been placed in command of the Kaena.

G. Kuhn, the millionaire planter of Samoa, was a passenger for Honolulu on the Sierra.

Contractors Clark and Henry have bought the small steamer Kaena, for \$4,000.

It is reported that snow fell on Mauna Kea, Hawaii, last week to the 10,000 feet mark.

R. C. L. Perkins and S. G. Wilder are scouring Lihou for entomological specimens.

Captain McPhail, of the Blith, has received news from the Coast that he is now the father of a girl.

Another lot of rails and railroad material taken from the Claudio by the well known school, Robt. Boyer, will bring it to Puuloa, where it is to be used for the new tramway at that place.

Attorney Edgar Cayless left on the Mowera yesterday afternoon for Vancouver whence he will go to Seattle. It is said that Mr. Cayless left for the Coast after a hurried conference with certain party leaders, in order to press his nomination for the third Circuit Judgeship of Honolulu. Upon arrival at Seattle he will at once get into communication with Washington and have the matter opened up for consideration. Upon Mr. Cayless' return he will be accompanied by another member of his family.

Several varieties of new sugar cane came by the Mowera from Queensland for the Hawaiian Planters' Experimental Station.

Burglars broke into Demetrius G. Camarinos' thirst parlor on Tuesday night and touched him for a box of cigars and a few Primo cocktails.

The steamer Claudine left this port for Hawaii yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock with a full cargo. Among her freight was a new bridge for Kipahulu and a number of telegraph poles for Wailuku.

Governor Dole will issue a Thanksgiving proclamation calling attention to the one promulgated by President Roosevelt, and ordering all government offices closed on that day.

Judge Barrow, representing the Union Oil Company of San Francisco, is registered at the Hawaiian Hotel. He will look after the interests of his company while in Honolulu.

Miss Anita Phillips, who left Honolulu last spring as assistant to Miss Rose Davison at the Buffalo Exposition, has been appointed to a responsible position in one of Oakland's large banks.

The buck which Mr. Desky had brought from Molokai to Pacific Heights has killed the doe which accompanied him. Mr. Desky will send to Molokai for another doe for this Bluebird.

The German ship Lifa, which arrived from Hamburg last Sunday, will probably go up to the wharf today and begin discharging. She carries a very valuable cargo, the duty paid on it being about \$40,000.

Nomination papers for a third candidate in the race for representative from the Hilo district were filed yesterday by J. M. Kawili. The other two candidates are David Ewaliko and James D. Lewis.

Wilcox is said to have taken along with him a claim of Emil Ney, who alleges he is a grandson of Marshal Ney, France's illustrious soldier, to a portion of the warrior's fortune, said to amount to \$12,000,000.

A hack and a bicycle collided last night about 11 at the junction of Merchant street and Union Square. The bicyclist fell just before reaching the square, and the hack, which was directly behind, struck the wheel, damaging it slightly.

The Longshoremen's Union is said to be contemplating taking part in politics under the name of Longshoremen's Labor Union party. Their object is to protect the waterfronters from Asiatic labor, and will be especially aimed at Japanese.

H. J. Nolte, the Fort street restaurateur, and his daughter, Miss Rika Nolte, returned to Honolulu yesterday in the Ventura, the former, after a long absence in Germany, where he went for the benefit of his health. He returns much improved.

The Wilder Steamship Company is busily engaged in the rat crusade. Since Saturday poison has been distributed in the nooks and crannies of the wharf, and now rat traps will be placed at different places to make life miserable for the poor rodents.

The ruins of Kaumakapili Church were sold at auction Saturday morning to a Chinese contractor named Pang Chong. He paid \$2,725 for the structure, and is under obligation to cart away all the brick within four months.

Mrs. Jared G. Smith, wife of the chief of the United States Agricultural Station, accompanied by her son Walter, and her mother, Mrs. Julia Werner, arrived yesterday from New South Wales, and will take up their residence at the station.

An order went into effect on the Rapid Transit on Monday to the effect that while on duty on front platforms motormen shall not talk to passengers. If a passenger desires information the motorman is to signal the conductor forward, and the information will be imparted.

M. F. Bioletti, viticulturist and bacteriologist, of the department of agriculture at the University of California, is expected to pass through Honolulu in a few weeks, on his way to South Africa, where he has accepted a new position. He will probably remain here for a few days en route.

Surveyor of the Port Spear has been notified that hereafter the crews of American vessels coming from the Orient to the Coast via Honolulu must be mustered in this port, and not at San Francisco, as has been the rule heretofore. The penalty for the neglect of this rule is as high as \$400.

The Board of Health has received reports for October from a few of the outside physicians. In the Hana district, Maui, and Hamakua district, Hawaii, the rains have improved the general health of the community. In North Hilo the heavy rains following a long dry spell has had the effect of starting a few fever cases. In Hilo and Oahu health conditions generally are reported good.

At the special meeting of the line officers of the National Guard held last night the date for the competitive prize drill was definitely fixed for April 27th. The change was made to allow all companies ample time to drill for the cup, and for that reason it was agreed that Washington's birthday, February 22, would be too early. The drill is to be held in the afternoon and the Hilo company will take part.

With electric cars running from Manoa valley to Kalihi the city is taking on a metropolitan aspect as well as offering to its citizens advantages which are sure to be appreciated. The clang of the gong on King street yesterday was the toll of the passing of the mule-drawn arks.

It is reassuring that farmers of the Bryan class, who buy fancy stock, do not have to grow straw stack whiskers, chew a wisp of hay and say "By Gum," or the classic features and eloquent language might be lost to future generations.

## Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.  
It makes life miserable.

Its sufferers eat not because they want to—but simply because they must.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, a feeling of puffy fullness, headache, heartburn and what not.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Joseph F. Lehn, Flanagan, Ky., who writes: "I was troubled with dyspepsia for a number of years and took medicine that did me no good. I was advised by friends to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and it put my bowels in perfect condition, gave me strength and energy and made me feel like a new person."

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Beware of substitutes. Buy Hood's and only Hood's.

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## TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 3,894,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,900,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 39,794,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.  
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

## H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1907.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

## Hambury-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply to

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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CAPITAL ..... \$200,000.00 OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

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C. M. Jones ..... Vice President  
C. H. Cooke ..... Cashier  
F. C. Atherton ..... Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

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## A Few Desirable Lots for Sale.

Ranging in size from 5 to 100 acres. These lots are among the best in Hamakua; are improved and contain house and farm implements; will be sold at a bargain. For Particulars apply to Geo. Osborne, Paauhau, Hamakua, Hawaii.



# VAN ORSDEL TO SUCCEED COL. BAIRD

## Wyoming Is in the Field at Once.

(Special to the Commercial Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—

When the cabinet met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock Attorney General Knox announced to President Roosevelt the death in Colorado of United States District Attorney John C. Baird, of Honolulu. Further than the mere announcement there was no discussion regarding his successor but when he left the White House Mr. Knox said he should probably take the matter up as soon as convenient. It is doubtful however, whether this can be done before the convening of Congress. The President has already made it known that he intends to make no further important appointments to office, as far as it can be avoided, till Congress meets. Thus he will save the trouble of making an extra appointment after Congress convenes for the law prescribes that recess appointments can hold only as long as Congress is not in session.

Furthermore Mr. J. J. Dunne, the assistant district attorney at Honolulu, has been acting district attorney for some time, and as far as anything the Department knows, quite satisfactorily. Mr. Baird was appointed in the year 1900 and, as his term was far from expiring, there were no applicants here for his place. It is clear that the President can not select a successor till he can hear from some of those in authority in Hawaii.

The only candidate who has come to the front so far is Attorney General J. A. Van Orsdel of Wyoming. He has the support of Senator Warren who is now here hard at work and most probably will win the appointment.

Within a couple of weeks it is expected that some of the prominent Republicans will be back here or will be heard from. There is every evidence of lively times for the territory during the approaching session of Congress. While ex-Governor Liliuokalani is coming to this country to make a visit in Boston and then to spend the remainder of the winter in Washington, chiefly for reasons of its being a pleasant residence town, there is no doubt here that she will seek compensation from Congress for being deprived of the crown lands. Such legislation is not, perhaps, quite as hopeless as will be Delegate Wilcox's efforts to secure statehood for the Territory, which efforts are already being advertised here to some extent. It is hardly necessary to say to the enlightened people of the territory that there is no prospect of statehood for Hawaii for many years, at least till one of the two leading parties have gained sure control of local affairs, and then not for some years. But there is little chance of any territories gaining statehood at this session of Congress, although Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma are already pressing vigorously for such legislation.

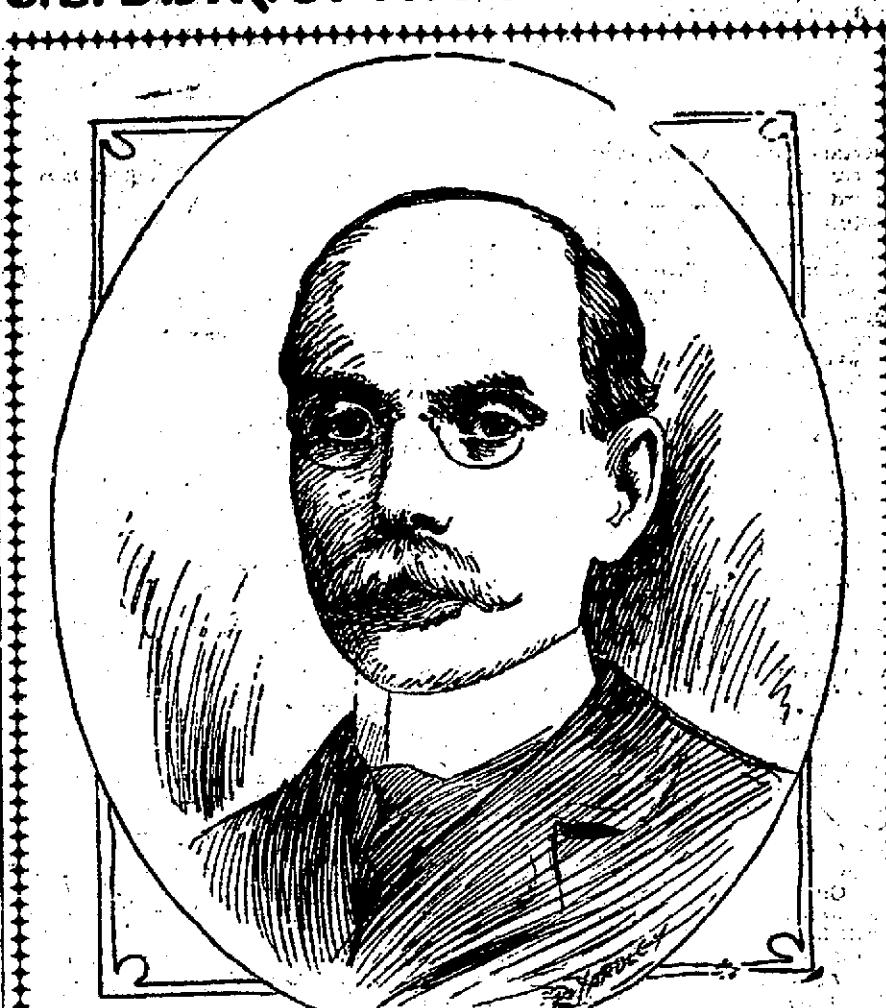
The striver of Delegate Wilcox's aspirations to be governor of Hawaii, as voiced in a petition sent here some time ago, has completely subsided. The conference that Secretary Cooper and other prominent men of the territory, held with the government officials gave the latter light on the situation and attempts to start idle rumors like the one that Gov. Dole intended to resign are unavailing.

The case of Lieut. Howell, U. S. A., who married a Honolulu girl, and who was court-martialed in the Philippines for drunkenness and sentenced to dismissal from the service, is still with Secretary of War Root, and probably will not be acted upon for several days. When Secretary Cooper was here he took up the matter with the Acting Secretary of War, Col. Sanger, but on the return of Mr. Root, Col. Sanger passed it on to him. Mr. Root for two weeks has been very busy at his residence in this city preparing his annual report and has given almost no attention to other matters. He will pass upon the verdict of the court-martial and then report to the President. It is recognized that the offense is a grave one, as Lieut. Howell was on duty. No indication is given as to whether leniency will be shown him.

While Acting Governor Cooper's report was in proof weeks ago and was given to the public in the States over a week ago, it probably will not be printed in pamphlet form for some time. There has been considerable delay in getting proofs of the illustrations for the report. Some interesting pictures in a pamphlet, entitled "The Hawaiian Islands," prepared by the territorial authorities and printed by the Press Publishing Company in San Francisco, were to be included in the report, besides a large number of photographs brought by Mr. Cooper. However, the cuts were sent to Washington by freight, instead of by express, and there has been so much delay that they can not be gotten into the report, as it looks now.

The report of the Commissioner of Navigation, advance proofs of which have been furnished the press, state that there are sixty-four vessels in Hawaii with a total tonnage of \$7,149. The arrival here of a few members from the far west and from the Pacific coast indicates a strong sentiment there in favor of a subsidy bill for shipping this winter, but for subsidies chiefly on tonnage and not on speed, whereby much of the benefits of the measure would go to shipping on the Pacific. A subsidy on speed would give much of the appropriation to the fast Atlantic liners, plying between New York and

# U.S. DISTRICT ATT'Y BAIRD DEAD



THE LATE COL. J. C. BAIRD.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 7.—Colonel J. C. Baird, for twenty years an attorney at Cheyenne, died this afternoon at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. A. G. Case, 1537 York street. He was fifty years of age. His death was due to nervous prostration. He was appointed United States Attorney for Hawaii and took office August, 1900.

Col. Baird has been in ill health for some time and within the past year has been compelled twice to take a trip to the Coast. He was affected nervously, and suffered great pain. On his most recent visit he was accompanied by his son, Byron K. Baird, who, upon seeing at first a material improvement in his father's condition, returned and is now in the city. It is understood the interment will be in Cheyenne.

John C. Baird was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1852. He was educated in the

public schools and for some time followed the trade of iron molder in the Pittsburgh rolling mills. After that, at the age of 20, he became a newspaper man, and was editor of the Pittsburgh Herald for a time. While there he began the study of the law and in 1878 moved to Cheyenne and became editor of the Daily Leader at that place. He was admitted to the Wyoming bar in 1880. He was Judge Advocate-General of the State for nine years, served two terms as District Attorney of Laramie county, in which Cheyenne is situated, and was prominently identified with the Board of Trade of Cheyenne and served as a member of the Wyoming Legislature. In 1900 he became the first United States District Attorney of Hawaii and left a lucrative law practice in Cheyenne to accept the position, and sailed in July in the hope that the climate would benefit his failing health. He was a prominent Mason and a leader in the Woodmen of the World.

Philadelphia and European ports. The annual report of the Second Assistant Postmaster General says that during the last fiscal year the reorganization of the mail transportation service in Hawaii was completed on the lines followed by the mail service in the States. The cost of the Hawaiian mail service up to July 1 last was paid out of the special appropriation provided therefor but since that time it has been included in the general appropriations for carrying the mail. The Assistant Postmaster General gives the following summary of the mail service in the Territory of Hawaii, as it existed July 1 last: There were twenty-four star routes with an aggregate length of 472.80 miles, on which the annual travel amounts to 129,136.8 miles, at a cost to the government, under existing contracts, of \$16,859. There are eleven steamboat routes in the Territory, over which mail is carried, the aggregate length of these routes being 3,643 miles and the annual travel 206,520 miles when carrying mails for the government. This service costs the government \$35,160. There are also two railroads in Hawaii on which mail is carried, these two routes being 81.28 miles long and the annual pay by the government for this service, \$3,474.71. There are twenty mail messenger routes in the Territory with an aggregate length of 151.97 miles, this service costing the government \$5,114, annually.

Summing up the Department shows that there are fifty-seven mail routes of all kinds in the Territory, with an aggregate length of 4,349.95 miles and that the cost of all this transportation of mail in Hawaii each year costs \$60,617.71. It is plain that the postal business in the Territory must be very heavy to prevent a large annual deficit. The Department states that such mail regulations as were made during the past year for mail equipment for Hawaii were promptly filled. Orders have been issued for material for the manufacture of an additional quantity of distinctive equipment for the Philippine Islands.

The following statement about ocean mail contracts, of interest to Hawaii, is made by the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. W. S. Shallenbarger:

"On November 1, 1900, there went into effect a contract with the Oceanic Steamship Company for carrying the mail from San Francisco to Sydney, New South Wales, calling at Honolulu, Pago Pago and Auckland once every three weeks during a period of ten years. This service is performed in American-built steamships, complying with the requirements of the act of Congress of March 3, 1891, and these steamers being larger and faster than those formerly carrying such mails, the time from San Francisco to Sydney has been reduced from twenty-five days to twenty-one days.

"There are now in operation six contract routes for ocean mail service, under the act of 1891, at a cost of \$1,448,908 per annum, five of them being on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific. On May 15, 1900, a domestic contract took effect for service by the Oceanic Steamship Line between San Francisco and Honolulu, one round trip every three weeks. "Negotiations are now pending which it is expected will result in placing postal clerks on all the steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Line which ply between San Francisco and Honolulu, for the purpose of assisting the mail while in transit in either direction. This will avoid delays in the terminal postoffices and facilitate the prompt delivery and dispatch of mails upon the arrival of the steamers at terminal points.

"Attention is invited to the fact that this department has no contract for direct mail service between the Pacific

coast and the Philippine Islands. Mails have been carried between San Francisco and Manila by government transports, and Philippine mails have also been carried by steamers between San Francisco, Tacoma or Seattle, and Hongkong, China, but for transportation between Hongkong and Manila these mails have to depend upon the steamers of other countries.

"In view of our important interests in the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, and of the fact that the government transport service may be withdrawn at any time, I am impressed with the importance of making some arrangement in the near future which shall insure the direct transportation of the mails with regularity between these possessions and our Pacific coast.

"The compensation applicable to contract-mail service between the Pacific coast, and the Orient, under the act of 1891, has not been sufficient in past years to induce proposals for mail service in response to the advertisement of the department. It now seems probable that if this government should withdraw its transport service, with the understanding that its passenger and fast-freight traffic, together with the increasing volume of its mails, might go to the steamship company that would submit the most satisfactory proposal for quick and regular service, a favorable contract could be secured. It is known that fast mail steamers, adhering strictly to schedule time between the Pacific coast and Manila and calling at other ports at regular intervals, were under contract with this government, the mail service as well as the commercial interests of this country, would be greatly advanced."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

# OLYMPIC TEAM WILL BE STRONG

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Olympic is to play the Nevada State University in Reno next Wednesday, the Reliance Club at Sixteenth and Folsom streets grounds in this city Thanksgiving, and the Oahu College eleven in Honolulu Christmas day. This busy prospect has reanimated the players and opened competition for places on the Olympic team. Olympic and Reliance resumed hard practice last night, and will keep up their training with the Thanksgiving day game as the climax of their athletic efforts for this season.

In preparation for the Thanksgiving game between Olympic and Reliance, both clubs are recruiting for varsity material. Reliance expects to have Slaker, the Stanford and old Chicago fullback, and Tommy Code, the old Stanford varsity quarterback for four years, to supplement such men as Pete Smith, Bert Oliver, Collins, Wells, Varney, Dinsmore, Wilson, and Parker and Nourse, the latter two old Stanford ends.

Olympic, with the expectation of the Reno trip and the fine voyage to Honolulu, has in prospect the addition to its squad of Duden, the California varsity fullback, Pringle, California's varsity tackle and captain of last year, and the greatest tackle Berkeley has ever had. Womble, this year's California varsity captain and the best end rush the coast has ever produced. Clay, a last year's California varsity guard, and Masters, an end. These men will go to strengthen a team already having Cadwalader, the 25-pound old Yale guard; Plunkett, the 200-pound old California guard; Moran, the 185-pound last year's Lafayette College guard; Gammon, last year's California varsity half, formerly of Iowa, and Paterson, Ambler, Kerfoot, Rithet and Romayne. With such material to make a team from, Olympic is jubilant.

Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, was prematurely confined, but though very weak, is not in such condition as to cause anxiety.

# FAULT IN PLANTING Expert's Remedy for Pineapple Blight.

Mistakes in methods of planting are the causes of blight which has been affecting pineapple cultivation in Hawaii recently. Jared Smith received a report yesterday from the Department of Agriculture upon some pineapple specimens sent to Washington about six weeks ago. The diseased pineapples in question came from Pearl City, but all over the islands the growth has been similarly affected, though no material damage has as yet resulted. The disease is somewhat in the nature of a blight, and does not spread to a whole field of the plants, affecting a pineapple only here and there.

H. J. Webber, who is in charge of the plant breeding laboratory at Washington, in his communication to Director Smith, gives some advice in regard to pineapple cultivation which will be of great value to the growers of the fruit here. Mr. Webber expresses a keen interest in Hawaiian agriculture and expresses a willingness to assist in every way possible, the efforts of Mr. Smith.

He refers to the disease as "tangle root" and says that the Hawaiian product shows symptoms of the blight, and suggests an easy remedy. The letter in so far as it refers to the pineapple is as follows:

Mr. J. O. Smith, Hawaii Experiment Station, Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Mr. Smith:—Mr. Woods has handed me some diseased pineapples which you sent in for examination. The trouble in this case seems to be due to the malady which we have termed "tangle root," a figure of which was given in a paper of mine in the Year Book for 1895. This condition of the pineapple, where the roots are deflected by the subtending leaves and grow around the stock instead of into the soil, is an accompaniment of pineapple blight and seems to be a symptom of that disease.

It is in many cases without question due to improper preparation of the slips in planting, and judging from the plant you sent, it is the case in this instance. The specimens are of the Smooth Cayenne variety. I notice, on a careful examination of the bases of the plants, that they seem not to have been properly trimmed in planting, or to have been left in connection with the old plants.

In planting pineapple slips or suckers, the basal leaves should be pruned down, and, in many cases, the leaves should be pulled off, and when one reaches the soft tissue of the base a careful cross-section should be made with a knife, as in preparing cuttings of peaches or pears, leaving a smooth surface from which the roots will push out easily. The plants you sent seem never to have been put in the soil, but had been simply allowed to sucker from the bases of the old plants and remain without replanting. If fields of pineapples are allowed to reproduce themselves, it is necessary for growers to carefully go over them and pull off the suckers located above the ground, leaving only what are called "matrons," that is, those suckers which spring out from the base of the old plants below the soil, so that the roots when developed will be pushed out into the surrounding soil.

While it is impossible at this distance for us to be certain that the disease in your case is due to improper manipulation in planting, etc., I am inclined to think that this is the case. Of course, it may be that you have the regular pineapple blight out there, and that the blight is associated with tangle root in Hawaii.

I have found by careful microscopic examination in the field that plants affected with blight almost invariably show a fine mycelium in connection with the small roots, which gains entrance through the root hairs, grows into the main stem of the plant, and seems to be closely related to the Fusarium disease which Doctor Smith has described. Whether this fungus induces the malady, however, can be determined only by careful cultures, which have not been made.

If anything of this nature comes up at any time, we would of course be glad to hear from you and give you whatever information we can.

H. J. WEBBER,  
In Charge of Plant Breeding Laboratory.

# CHINESE GODS WERE DESTROYED

Chinese idols, joss sticks and shrines are becoming common affairs with the Fake Chams Commission. Yesterday the claim of the Wong Leong Doo Association came up for hearing, in which \$764.75 is asked for the loss of the "Heathen" articles of worship contained in the temple of the Association. The articles mentioned in the claim are as follows:

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1 idol                                  | \$30.00 |
| 1 drag table                            | 18.00   |
| 2 statues of dragon and tiger           | 14.00   |
| 1 shrine                                | 128.00  |
| 1 piece red silk crepe                  | 16.00   |
| 1 gauze curtain                         | 9.00    |
| 1 silk flag                             | 12.00   |
| 1st joss stick stands                   | 25.00   |
| 1 pair artificial candles               | 5.00    |
| 3 joss sticks                           | .75     |
| 1 pewter incense burner                 | 15.00   |
| 1 red silk label                        | 8.00    |
| 1 pair brass urns                       | 9.50    |
| 1 lantern                               | 9.00    |
| 1 gilded carved table                   | 27.00   |
| 1 long table                            | 18.00   |
| 2 square tables                         | 12.00   |
| 1 pair lanterns                         | 6.50    |
| 1 gold letter sign board                | 25.00   |
| 1 pair gold letter door sentence boards | 14.50   |
| 1 god shrine door                       | 11.50   |
| 1 pair joss stick stands                | 8.50    |
| 1 pair divine tables                    | 14.50   |
| 1 tin joss stick stand                  | 7.50    |
| 1 do                                    | 11.50   |
| 1 table cover                           | 11.50   |
| 1 pair gold letter sentence boards      | 7.50    |
| 1 pair red letter sentence boards       | 8.50    |
| 1 lantern                               | 11.00   |

5 electric lamp fixtures	11.50
50 set bed boards	87.50
Timber	121.00
1 brick hearth	35.00
1 arch	17.50

\$764.75

Commissioner Testa inquired of the representative of the Association who was on the stand as to what dispensation his heathen god represented. The Chinese looked wise for a minute, gazed inquiringly at the inquisitor and then said he did not know what his specialty was.

The Association claims to have a membership of about 3,000 persons.

NEW YORK, November 8.—When the Cunard liner Umbria sails this morning she will carry a batch of mail matter that arrived in San Francisco last Monday on the steamship Ventura from Sydney and Auckland. It will be the speediest delivery ever accomplished, more than half way around the globe, by steam at sea and steam on land, and steam at sea again in less than thirty days.

# FAST TIME FOR THE BRITISH MAILS

The New York Central Railroad will deliver the mail bags on board the Cunard liner within five minutes of her sailing time this morning, and the steamship will have the letters in the London post office on the morning of November 16th. The extreme distance from Melbourne to London, by way of San Francisco and New York, is 15,255 miles.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Word was received today at the New York Central Railroad offices from Spreckels & Co. of San Francisco, who own and operate the Oceanic Steamship Company, that the British government had ordered it to carry the Australian-London mail matter now on. Later in the day a dispatch was received from the same company stating it had also got from the French government a contract for transporting mail from Tahiti, which is the chief port of all the French possessions among the Pacific islands.

Both of these new contracts are the result of the record breaking trip made by the mail in two trials made over the American route. Up to last August it has been taken by way of the Cape of Good Hope, the trip taking thirty-five days by rail, the trip taking thirty-five days by sea. George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central Railroad, was elated over the dispatches from San Francisco. He is of the opinion that his mail trial will be the cause of much passenger traffic by this route.

# READY FOR SERVICE ON KALIHI LINE

The trial car on the Rapid Transit Kalihi line will be run today if the track is ready. The work had progressed so rapidly yesterday that it seemed likely that everything would be in readiness to the Kamehameha Schools by today noon, and the decision to make the trial was reached.

The trenching for the new track is now at the arch bridge over the Kalihi river, and the tracklayers are already at work on the line. The electrical installation is completed as far as the Tramways company is concerned. This will be complete this morning to the schools, and the only possible drawback will be the readiness of the switch at the rice fields. One end of the switch is done, but the other is delayed.

Upon the acceptance of the work, service on the line will be inaugurated at once. The cars will be run to the Kamehameha Schools on the same schedule which obtains over the rest of the line. Cars will then make round trips from Alexander street to Kalihi. The Kalihi street service will be carried on by two cars which will connect with each trip made by the main line cars.

# Money for Missions.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 9.—The general committee of the board of church extension of the Methodist Episcopal church today took up the voting to the various conferences of the amounts to be allowed each during the ensuing year. Appropriations were made for the Philippine Islands and Hawaii, the former being voted \$5,000, and the Pacific-Japanese mission \$300. The discussion regarding the Philippines developed that it is the intention of the society to erect at least a dozen churches in the Philippines during the next year.

# Fast Trip From Honolulu.

A fast trip of fifteen days from Honolulu was made by the bark Albert, which has arrived with a cargo made up of 11,121 bags of sugar, 265 bags of coffee and 12 barrels of castor oil. The barkentine W. H. Dimond, twenty-two days out from Honolulu, arrived yesterday with 2,000 bags of sugar and 1,057 cases of pineapples. The bark Alden Besse, also making port yesterday, sixteen days from Honolulu, brought 5,000 bags of sugar. Chronicle, Nov. 10.

# Lives Lost on Shipboard.

ATHENS, Nov. 10.—A terrible gun accident occurred Saturday on board the British battleship Royal Sovereign outside Astoko harbor. An artilleryman forgot to close the breech before the gun was fired. One officer and six artillerymen were killed outright, the bodies being terribly mutilated, and the captain and thirteen sailors were seriously injured.

# Gen. Merriam Retires.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 12.—After forty years of service in the army of the United States, Brigadier-General Henry C. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Colorado, was retired at noon today on account of age. General J. C. Foster, commanding the Department of the Missouri, will, for the present, assume command of the Department of the Colorado, also, to be relieved later by General MacArthur, who, it is understood, will replace General Merriam.

# Chicago packers fear a beef famine.

and want government aid to prevent a decrease in cattle.

Lieutenant Crawford, a South Carolina man, who killed his lance on the wedding day has been refused a commission by Roosevelt.

Brazil's chamber of deputies has passed a bill increasing the duty on flour in bags instead of barrels, a concession to America as against Argentina.

Emil S. Fisher, of the Deutsche Bank of Shanghai, in addressing the School of Commerce, N. Y., said the dragon was not dead, but full of vigor, vitality and resource.

The warning cough is the faithful sentinel. It tells of the approach of consumption, which has killed more people than war and pestilence combined. It tells of painful chests, sore lungs, weak throats, bronchitis, and pneumonia. Do not suffer another day. It's useless, for there's a prompt and safe cure. A cure for fresh colds and old colds, easy coughs and hard coughs—

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It often cures a fresh cold in a single night, and it masters chronic coughs and bronchitis in a short time. Consumption is certainly prevented, and cured, too, if taken in time.

If anybody tells you that consumption cannot be cured, they are certainly mistaken, for we have thousands of these cases reported to us, absolutely cured, and no mistake about it.

Put up in large and small bottles. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster placed directly over the tender, aching lung is a great aid to the Cherry Pectoral.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

HOPF & CO.—J. HOPF & CO.

The Best at the Lowest Price at HUPP'S

HOPF & CO.—J. HOPF & CO.

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# Ultra-Marine BLUE

## With Aluminum Trimmings

This is the new color of our store front.

Whether you admire it or not, does not interest us.

We are pleased that you noticed it.

That is what it is there for.

Do you realize that another year has rolled around, and that Christmas is almost here again?

We are going to do all we can to make it pleasant for you.

You may feel poor, from the fact that your income has been somewhat reduced, owing to the non-receipt of your sugar dividends.

However, you will make your usual holiday gifts, and perhaps a few more, than you did last year.

No doubt you will be more judicious in your selections, but your friends and yourself will enjoy Christmas just as much as ever.

Our stock of goods is arriving daily, and the assortment will be better than ever.

We are making some changes in the arrangement of our store, which will interest you, and the many novel articles that will be displayed, will surprise you.

We will announce, in a few days, when we will be ready for your inspection, and ask you to keep watch of our announcements here.

## W. W. Diamond & Co.

Wholesale and Retail  
..... Dealers in .....  
CROCKERY, GLASS AND  
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,  
53-55-57 King St.

## KOMEL

Made from the pure juice of the Grape Fruit.

Carbonated only by the

## CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LIMITED.

601 Fort St. Phone Main 71

Island Orders Solicited.

## WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

### NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,  
President

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned John D. Paris administrator of the estate of Lukia Kuaimoku deceased late of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims against the said estate, duly authenticated with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to him either at his place of residence at Kealahou, South Kona, Island of Hawaii, or at the office of Andrews, Peters & Andrade, attorneys for said administrator, Stangenwald building Honolulu, Oahu.

That if such claims be not presented within six (6) months from the first publication of this notice or within six (6) months from the day they fall due they shall be forever barred.

Dated at Honolulu October 25, 1901  
J. D. PARIS  
Administrator of the Estate of Lukia Kuaimoku, Deceased  
Oct 25, Nov 1, & 11 22

President Roosevelt will visit the Pacific Coast next summer according to the announcement of President Wheeler of California University. Whether he will continue on to Hawaii is not stated in the dispatch.

# PLANTERS MEETING

## The Closing Session is Taken Up With Reading of Reports.

(Continued from last issue.)

It is the writer's idea, however, that a machine other than the derrick system, of a much greater labor saving efficiency for the more level fields, will be devised. We found one advantage of loading in box-cars, which were driven between the rows of cane evenly piled by the cutters, this was in the nature of the work, being so light that we employed all classes of labor, including women, and being done under day wage we were enabled to do clean work, which was not the case when the work was done under the contract system, for the stringent conditions of labor would not permit of it. We were not satisfied with our derrick, the grying of same when on steep hills sometimes giving trouble and delaying work when moving about. We have ordered from Fowler & Co., Leeds, London, a portable crane which can be put on a wagon or cane-car, being a goose-neck arrangement, total weight including car or wagon 3,000 to 4,000 lbs. The frame is of iron, with extension bars running out from the sides, acting as outriggers and setting on blocks. The jib swings a complete circle to a radius of 10 feet, lifts 1,000 lbs., the requisite height giving plenty of clearance. It has a cast iron weight which moves on the tall-bars of the goose-neck shaped crane to counterbalance the combined jib and crane, thus requiring no guy-lines. The crane is also fitted with automatic friction crab, self-acting brake, and all up-to-date necessary hoisting and lashing devices. The portable nature of this will permit of its being moved about without unnecessary preparation.

The conditions, therefore, that have existed for the past two years have brought about a desire for improvement in the methods of handling and loading of cane, and to 50 per cent of the plantations on these islands this has been emphasized during the past season. No cane planter can afford to neglect any source of information or ideas that will throw new light or will tend to improve the methods of handling and loading of cane. The rewards and bonuses offered by the Association has induced many persons to devise, build and give much time and attention to various cane-loading machines. Some of the apparatus of which models have been made do not in any way cover the requirements. Many of the machines are repetitions of old established methods, and but few ideas have come forward of any value. Some two years past, a cane harvesting machine, combining cutting and loading apparatus, were talked of and written of, but today it is practically conceded that no apparatus of this nature can be devised to fulfill the requirements, and the whole center of discussion and thought has been toward the devising of cane-loading machines. Those machines that have come in the nature of derricks, or cane-carrier apparatus, and in fact all of the machines that have been devised, either on paper or in model, are of this nature. All of the machines require that the cane be lifted by the laborer and placed either on carriers or in baskets, tables or containers, which are lowered and elevated. No machine has yet been devised or modeled which avoids the handling of cane by hand labor. In nearly every instance the apparatus that have been constructed up to the present time are of too heavy and massive a nature.

Most of all the loading apparatus and machines, of which there are now many models and drawings, have steam and gasoline power attachments, which are serious objections to the devices, because of the increased liability of fire in cane fields. Nearly all designers of loading machines seem to lose sight of the practical side in the complete labor saving portion of the question. The whole aim with them seems to have been in every case to devise a machine that would elevate and drop the cane into a wagon or car. Little or no thought or study has been in the direction of designing an apparatus that will pick the cane up from the ground without the assistance of manual labor. Nearly all the machines and devices planned for the handling and loading of cane will be limited to conditions that are not always obtained, and in fact I might say no plantation presents the complete conditions for the successful working of machines that have yet come to our notice. The principle to be worked for is to avoid the handling of the cane by manual labor. If the cane is to be handled, bundled and picked up from the ground, more especially from the steeper and more hilly lands, the system of sleds for conveying to the cars on portable tracks or wire cable and the crane for elevating cannot be surpassed. The ideal machine is one that will pick the cane from the ground.

A number of models for the handling of cane that have been shown to the writer are most worthy of consideration, and I believe that the inventors and designers will profit materially by straightforward criticism, and suggestions will necessarily come that will help along the cause so that I have invited the exhibition of drawings and models.

Respectfully submitted,  
JAMES A. LOW,  
Chairman Committee H. & T. of Cane  
GEO. R. EWART,  
Member

JOHN T. MOIR,  
Member

Mr. James A. Low, Chairman of Committee on Handling and Transportation of Cane

Dear Sir—I forward the following

### HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION OF CANE

This is comparatively an old subject, it has been evolved in many brains by intelligent, practical men in these islands over 20 years and many scores of years in other parts of the world. Improvements have been made from time to time and new methods suggested and tried. Some adopted some rejected. Not being pointed in many detail methods of handling cane on many plantations the past few years we can only refer to our own method of handling cane and how we have seen others do it. Cane dugger, roads and the wire trolley system are a few of the methods of cane transportation on these islands. All of these methods have been well tested by actual use except the wire trolley system. This is the newest method of transporting cane with which we are acquainted, and as we have had considerable experience in its use perhaps we should briefly point it out. It has been longest used on Kula plantation than upon any other in fact it was first used there for transporting cane. There we had no railroads or ditches. We got along fairly well de-

livering cane to the works with teams while we were raising cane near the mill, but when we extended our cultivation into distant fields beyond the gulches we encountered loss and hard work, particularly so in rainy times. There was still beyond several hundred acres of good cane land so far away it would not pay to cultivate if the cane had to be transported to the mill by mule and horse teams. So much thought was given to transportation. Finally we heard that coal, ore, wood and other things were being transported by a wire cable system over a rough country where no other known contrivance would or could work. So we decided to try 1,000 feet of cable. Our ignorance made bungling work of it at the start, but we thought ourselves quite successful in its trial. Some practical men came to see it work, and encouragingly declared: "If it worked 1,000 feet it would work 10,000 or any distance." We, believing the same, ordered for our next crop cables of sufficient length to land our most distant cane at the works with further handling. We gradually learned how to use it, and are now able to transport on the wire all our cane grown above the works. We were much encouraged when we were able to send down from our most distant field ten clarifiers per day. Now double that amount is our smallest day's work, and on our most favorable lines four clarifiers per hour is not unusual to be transported by one cable.

Comparisons as to the efficiency and cheapness of the different methods of cane transportation is hardly worth naming, as all plantations differ in the lay of their lands, the location of their works. A deficiency of water and other causes forces some plantations to adopt one method and others another method. Some plantations combine two of the above methods to good advantage. Where a railroad runs along the lower part of the plantation to the works, cane from all parts of the plantation can be dropped into the cars from a wire cable, and from a derrick if water is available. This is all that it seems present to say at this time upon cane transportation. Now comes

### CANE HANDLING.

"Cane handling," I presume, is intended to include all labor required to move the cane after it is cut to, and place it in, cars, wagons, flumes and upon the wire cables, which convey it to the works.

This is done altogether by man or horse power. We have had some experience loading cane upon cars, wagons, flumes and the wire cable. We have heard complaints made about the hard and costly work, loading cane on cars, wagons, wire cables, and packing cane to flumes. At our last year's meeting considerable was said about the hard work complained of in loading cane cars, almost impossible to have it done save by contract. Not having any hard work complained of in loading cane cars on our island, we said nothing, believing as we did that the large plantations where irrigation was used, more rapid work was required and a different method had been adopted than any we were acquainted with. We knew nothing to the contrary until we received a picture showing how they load sugar cane on cars in these islands. If the picture shows truly, the cane is loaded upon cars by being packed on the shoulders of men, who walk up a plank and drop it on the car. This is indeed hard work. The man weighing 150 lbs., taking up a 50-lb. bundle of cane, in reality he takes up 200 lbs., including his own weight, drops 50 lbs on the car and returns with 150. If this is kept up all day he possibly loads ten tons of cane, and in so doing he has taken up forty tons of matter, left the ten tons of cane, and returned thirty tons to the starting point and travelled while doing it from five miles to fifteen, depending upon how far the cane is from the car. This may truly be reckoned hard work.

We pursued a different method of loading cars with cane eighteen years ago, and presume it is used to a slight extent yet. We loaded the cane upon sleds in the field where it was, drove the team by the side of the car and hoisted the cane upon the car by a horse 800 lbs. or more at a lift. There was no hard work for man or horse by this method. The load was packed from the field and the lifting at the car. The expense for loading one ton of cane was near 10 cents, with no hard work for man or beast. When we commenced experimenting with the trolley system, the cane was packed and hung on the wire by the men in 100-lb. bundles. This was slow, costly and hard work. As our knowledge of working the wire increased more cane was required, so we added the sled. One sled, two horses and driver would take as much cane to the wire at one time as fourteen men. This eliminated all hard work save to lift the bundles onto the sleds. Even that was not onerous as the bundles were yet light.

Having improvement on the brain and sleds heavy to haul, we tried a low-wheeled wagon. This proved a big improvement as it doubled the efficiency of the team and its driver, so we dropped the sleds, using only the wagon. After deciding just what kind of a wagon was best for the purpose, we ordered six from San Francisco. They are now here and up to requirements. As the hard work of cane packing was now over we increased the weight of the bundles gradually to 125, 150, 200 and 250 lbs. The advantage of sending down large bundles is there is not so many trolleys to pack back, and a 30-lb. bundle is no more likely to meet with an accident on its way down than a 150-lb. bundle. When we adopted the 250-lb. bundle we ran against a snag, as the bundles were now too heavy for two men to lift upon the wagon. Objections were honestly made by the workmen against the weight and some of the laborers threatened to leave rather than continue to lift such heavy weight. Being thus brought to a sudden stop so far as increasing the weight of bundles were concerned and the prospect of being forced back to the 200-lb. bundle produced in us serious thought. This forced the invention of a travelling crane for lifting the bundles onto the wagon. It is pushed about the field by two horses and guided by one man to any point the wagon stops. A load 65 men and two horses would load the wagon with any weight of bundle up to 250 lbs. This has eliminated all heavy lifting loading the wagon and there are more rapidly loaded than they were formerly did it, and they then worked hard.

The next point requiring improvement was changing the cane from the wagon to the cable. It took now too many men. So we constructed a contrivance to hoist the bundles from the wagon, and operated it by a horse. Adding the horse

displaced four men. This improvement has proved very satisfactory, requiring less labor and doing more rapid work. This trolley system is more easily changed from one field to another than flumes or railroads. It works equally well in wet or dry weather, with water or without. A rough country only requires sufficient grade to work the system effectually over it.

Our Mr. Albert Horner, who has been the principal actor in working up this system, is getting up a pamphlet from which more information about it may be gathered than is here stated.

JNO. M. HORNER.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

THE Hawaiian Planters' Association completed its labors yesterday and most of those from the other islands who attended the sessions left last evening for their homes on the island and boats which delayed their sailing for several hours. The morning session was devoted to the secret discussion of the labor situation and other matters which will not be made public. Part of the afternoon session also was behind closed doors, but before adjourning the meeting was thrown open to the public. Several reports were read from the committees appointed for that purpose. These were upon machinery, forestry, diseases of cane, experiment station, and they were freely discussed. H. P. Baldwin led in a discussion on fertilizers. A vote of thanks to President Schaefer was passed, and resolutions upon the death of the late Hugh Morrison, a member of the Association, were passed as follows:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst Mr. Hugh Morrison, late manager of the Hawaiian Sugar Company, on the island of Kaula, a valuable and esteemed member of this association, be it

Resolved, that the members of this association deeply deplore the death of Mr. Morrison, and keenly feel his loss, and desire to extend to his widow their heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and be it further

Resolved, that an engrossed copy of this resolution be prepared and signed by the proper officers of the association and forwarded to Mrs. Morrison.

The report on forestry was presented by Mr. Forbes. It reads:

Kukuluhaele, Hamakua,  
Hawaii, November 1, 1901.  
Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association,  
Honolulu, T. H.

Gentlemen:—In submitting for your consideration the following remarks on forestry, it seems to me that this particular time more than ever to direct your attention to the ever lessening area of natural forest on our island group.

Since the latter end of April this year, some of the islands have suffered from I may say an unprecedented drought; while the districts of Hamakua and Kohala, in Hawaii, with which I am most closely in touch, have probably been victims to a greater extent than any other. The result is that to date approximately some thirty thousand acres of healthy and partly denuded forest, as well as other crops, have been fire swept. Although both brains and money were exercised in labor to suppress the fire, all efforts proved futile, the best that could be done was to confine its ravages within certain limits, and await the long expected rains which finally subdued the flames. From time to time we have noticed through the press views of both close and casual observers on this forest question, which, to say the least, are conflicting. One says, "man has done more to reduce the forest area through careless or willful fire raising, than any other agency at work." Another claims "that cattle or stock are a means of protection, by their treading down any undergrowth of ferns, vines, or grass which might offer an attraction for fire, during those periodical droughts to which we are subject." While a third writes, "If forests were in their entirety protected from the ravages of cattle, fire could not get sufficient hold to destroy any great extent of forest." With the views of the latter I coincide. Not, however, as the bulk of our Hamakuan forest stands today, but if it were, or brought to be, in that condition of sixty years ago, a dense growth of vegetation from the lower forest line to high up the mountain slopes, we can imagine the moisture which would be precipitated and retained, through its smothering influence on the atmosphere, sufficient protection from any fire.

On the forest lands lying between the valleys of Waipa and Waiau on Hamakua, Hawaii, where up to the present no cattle have been allowed to roam, the forest, though of a scrubby nature and apparently growing on soil of a later formation than that of the Eastern Hamakuan slopes, demonstrates the impossibility of fire ever being its ruin. In July of this year fire started close by the path leading from valley to valley, either through the careless or malicious nature of some passerby. For several days this fire burned briskly, consuming life, however, to the coast line, where there was a sufficiency of dry grass and timber to offer it inducement, so soon as it reached the timber line proper, conditions changed, the surface is moist and vegetation succulent, offering no foothold for fire. Those familiar with the district no doubt will say that this only could be expected in such a place, abounding with water springs and streams. To such I can but say, and doubt it not, that in the past similar conditions existed all along the Hamakua coast from Waipa to Okala, where the numerous gulches, now dry, indicate that they were not always thus, or made by periodical freshets carrying off superfluous water while the rains fell, but have at a distant date flowed more or less all year round. This changed condition of affairs I can only account for by the continued grazing of cattle and other stock, to the detriment and final destruction of forest on all of the higher elevations which formed the water-concourse.

This denuding of forest by cattle or other stock has now somewhat become a stale subject, and in our limited sphere a much written of question. The rancher is ever glib for the protection of his flocks to grasp the idea that bugs, beetles, ants or some other insects are the main causes of forest dying off, or that it may be that like his stock the forest needs renewing by introduction of new blood to a certain extent this may be so. To satisfy himself, however, that stock are the chief cause of forest denudation let him turn his four-year-old forest in a patch of young forest just now high and watch the result. It is not so much the damage done to older trees by cattle that exhausts our forests, but the killing out of seedlings by cropping or treading them down, besides a general killing out of tree and other ferns, which by keeping the hills grassy under control act as foster parents to any young seedlings appearing under their nursing shade thus preventing young trees from establishing themselves to replace maturing and decayed monarchs we find throughout any well grown forest.

The greater extent of our forest lands

are owned by government, and I may say with the exception of those set apart for homesteads, are let to the rancher, and in most cases under a long lease for a very nominal rental. To the heads of our local government much credit is due for some of the provisions ancient tree planting included in those land grants, and if those agreements are strictly enforced will, to a great extent, preserve part of the forest which otherwise would disappear; while they also have done much to improve the beauty of the hill slopes adjoining Honolulu, in addition to saving their already limited water supply. It seems, however, a case of "Paul planting and Apollon watering," while the Federal authorities come along and pick it out," on seeing the late degradation committed on the higher slopes of Tantalus. This sphere of usefulness has been limited to a small area, and we look for the time when our forest department will be able to extend its work over the group, getting aside reservations for forest culture, introducing to these reservations a class of trees, more than ornamental, establishing and maintaining these plantations from their start by business like methods, under the control of an experienced forester, then the results will eventually prove to those interested a paying investment.

Looking to the high rate of lumber imported to these islands, it seems time that land owners realize the necessity of being beyond the present control of manipulators in this branch of island trade. Trees can be grown on the islands to supply our demand for lumber in all its uses. Already the rapidly withering of the silk oak (Gravillea robusta) ironwood (of sorts Casuarina), eucalyptus and wattles in variety have grown its demonstration; trees of sixteen years growth measured six to twenty feet from the base fourteen to sixteen inches in diameter, and can at maturity undoubtedly replace the hardwoods presently used for implement or carriage manufacture. Again, of later introduction, we have the (Cryptomeria Japonica) and (Cupressus Macrocarpa) conifers, which from every indication are likely to prove a success, and may in the future supplant the pine wood presently used for general building purposes? How many more varieties of this useful class of timber can be grown on the different elevations with success, has yet to be proven, although I doubt not there are an endless variety, as well as trees and undergrowth shrubs useful for their gums and resins.

Apart from the value of forest as a timber producer we have on the islands been more accustomed to look at it from the agriculturist's view—its bearing on the moderating of temperature, shelter to crops and adjustment of or regulating water supply, without which our main industry would be doomed. With this in view the importance of combining the efforts of the government and agriculturist, being brought to bear on such a vital question as almost complete destruction of our finest Hawaiian forest, can be seen. Saving where practicable what yet remains of Acacia Koa, Sandalwood, etc., and planting up either by seed or seedlings of exotic trees, the spaces too large for the work of natural reproduction to progress rapidly, the result is not far to look for from a government view. Arable lands will have a higher taxable value, while the tiller will be better able to pay such taxes from the higher fertility of his soil sheltered from parching winds and washing of lands when an exceptional rainstorm falls on the higher elevations, or in short, not so entirely at the mercy of the elements as they would be if the country continues to become a treeless waste. It is especially worthy of notice the interest being taken in forests by some of the island sugar planters, notably that on Maui, by Mr. Baldwin, who has planted out and still continues to do so, many thousands of young trees on the higher lands adjoining his plantations, as well as the fencing of large areas, in order to let nature have its way unmolested by cattle or any other stock so detrimental to young seedlings. In the Hamakua district of Hawaii the Pacific Sugar Mill have for many years taken an active interest in forest protection, and when opportunity offered have from time to time purchased large tracts of land for the sole purpose of raising or increasing the area of forest in the neighborhood of its cane lands and water sources. Again we have in Kohala an example of what can be done in tree growing by visiting the estate of Dr. Wright. There the ironwoods seem to rival one another in their ambition to grow, bare hillsides, useless for other crops, have been judiciously set out with trees, hedgerows along the main and plantation roads mark the care and interest of the "rural laird" in his love for trees.

Since coming under the wing of the Federal protection we may look for some help from that direction, and if Mr. Pinchot, or some of his able assistants, were personally going through the group, I doubt not that in conjunction with our local forest department and its experience here of climatic and other conditions, would be able to offer some valuable suggestions, as well as assistance in seed and plant selections. With such help in view, let us hope the day is near when forest will be considered of more value than it now is, and that the forest-fire raiser may, like other pests, have an enemy on his trail feathered in kaka!

Respectfully yours,  
D. FORBES,

Chairman of Committee on Forestry

Halewa, Kohala, Hawaii,

November 8, 1901

D. Forbes, Esq., Chairman Committee on Forestry

Regarding this great and important question of forestry, it is a subject which has been from time to time handled with greater skill and knowledge than I possess, consequently I will not enter into the scientific part of the question. I will therefore briefly confine my views to such local conditions which have frequently come under my observation.

I think we all agree that forest preservation is an absolute necessity, and that the time has arrived when we can no longer delay the preservation of such forests as we have left. Just what action is necessary to bring about this desired result I am not prepared to say, except that as our local government has been very indifferent and dilatory in taking any action, or devising any plan to preserve or protect our forests in the past, we need not look for much or any action from this direction in the future. However, the Federal government, through its able bureau of agriculture and the great interest it takes in forestry, gives me great hopes that we will find in the very near future the desired attention and action from this source. It, therefore, behooves our Association, at this time, to take action to prevent, to have the Federal government look into forest conditions on these islands, and if necessary, condemn right and left, lands for forest reservations.

In my opinion there are three most important causes which have hastened the destruction of our forests. The first by the sugar planters themselves. Of late years the area of sugar cultivation has been considerably increased, and the fine healthy forest growing on this land has been cut down and removed.

The second cause has been the ruinous policy of our local government in

## BY AUTHORITY.

### IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Frank Louis vs. Maria Gloria Costina—The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting.

You are commanded to summon Maria Gloria Costina, defendant, in case she shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the September term thereof, to be held at Lihue, Island of Kauai, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Frank Louis, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed libel for divorce. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. J. Hardy, judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit, at Lihue, Kauai, this 17th day of May, 1900.

Signed: HARRY D. WISHARD,

Clerk.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and exact copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said court ordered publication of the same and a continuance of the said cause until the next March, 1902, term of this court.

Dated Lihue, Kauai, November 6, 1901.

HARRY D. WISHARD,

Clerk.

2333—Nov 15, 22, 29; Dec 6, 13, 20.

### MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Charles Molteno and Hattie K. Molteno, his wife, of Honolulu, Oahu, to William R. Castle, trustee of said Honolulu, dated January 25th, 1896, recorded in Liber 163, page 194, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage, all as set forth and described in said mortgage, will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 7th day of December, 1901, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver Jr.

Dated Honolulu, October 30, 1901.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE,

Trustee-Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. About 1 5/8-1000 acres in Manana, Ewa, Oahu, 1 238-1000 being covered by Royal Patent 233, L. C. A. 744, to Kamamaka, and 360-1000 by Royal Patent 175, L. C. A. 749, apuna 2, conveyed to said Charles Molteno by deeds of Keone, dated November 24, 1894, recorded in Liber 132, folio 255, and of Mananui, October 2, 1891, in Liber 133, folio 42.
2. The undivided half interest of said Hattie K. Molteno in the following premises, as heir at law of one-half of the property of H. N. Kahulu, deceased:
  3. One-half of R. P. (grant) No. 1651, to Hoolawahonua, 76 acres in Koa, North Kona, Hawaii.
  4. One-half of R. P. (grant) No. 1856, to Kawaehoa, 32 acres in said Koa.
  5. One-half of R. P. 5558, L. C. A. 5510, to Kaopuka, 5 7/30-100 acres in Hoolualoa, North Kona.
  6. One-half of lot of 1 10-100 acres in Puapouanui, L. C. A. 5588, to Kawaehoa; also,
  7. One-half of a certain lot in Paki, conveyed by M. Kuanoa to Kawaehoa and Kamae.

2329—Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22.

### Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure and of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of those certain mortgages made by John M. Lemos to W. R. Castle, trustee, dated the 16th day of December, A. D. 1897, and the 16th day of June, A. D. 1898, recorded in the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 174, pages 150 and 151, and in Liber 180, pages 102 and 103, respectively, and the same assigned to M. C. Silva by said W. R. Castle, trustee, by deed of assignment dated the 3d day of October, A. D. 1901, and recorded in Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 174, page 150, and Liber 180, page 102.

And in accordance with the provisions of that certain mortgage made by the said John M. Lemos to M. C. Silva, dated the 18th day of June, A. D. 1901, recorded in the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 226, pages 126, 127 and 128.

Notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit:

### NON-PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, of said day.

Further particulars can be had of A. G. Correa, attorney at law.

Dated Honolulu, November 12, 1901

### THE PREMISES COVERED BY SAID MORTGAGES, CONSIST OF:

1. All of that certain indenture of lease of premises at Kukuluhaele, Honolulu, Oahu, made from William Ringer to the said John M. Lemos, for twelve years from the 8th day of March, A. D. 1897, and recorded in the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 175, page 146, together with all the buildings and improvements erected thereon.

2. The right, title and interest of said John M. Lemos in and to that certain agreement made on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1900, by and between Ignacio M. Pavao and said John M. Lemos, whereby said Ignacio M. Pavao agreed to sell to said John M. Lemos that certain leasehold interest granted by the trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop to William Ringer, by lease dated the 25th day of January, A. D. 1895, and also all the buildings and improvements, houses and outbuildings on said premises situate

2323—Nov



# PLANTERS' MEETING.

(Continued on Page 6.)

nuded of its virgin trees, takes their place, is too altogether ridiculous to take any notice of. The third and last cause is, of course, the ravages of roaming cattle. It certainly does not take trees very long, when confined to the area of virgin forest, to be and trample down the ferns, vines and other undergrowth, and in a very short time produce a fine park like landscape, with about fifty or so trees left standing to the acre, which act as a fair shelter for animals, but that is all, for, with the undergrowth of the virgin forest gone, and the closely eaten grass only remaining, we have an ideal water-proof carpet, from which the rain, as it falls, quickly runs off into the ravines, and when the rainstorm is over, so is the supply of water, which under natural conditions would last some time and be given off gradually.

To sum up, the energetic extending cane area sugar planter should be compelled to cut at least five trees for every acre he cuts down. The homestead should be located on open country where there are no trees, and be compelled to plant a given number, according to the acreage he takes up. The rancher and his cattle should be forever removed from all lands having a semblance of forest left, and confined to the open country, and he also would plant groves of trees for shade for his animals. Finally, everyone who has the good and prosperity of these islands at heart should plant trees in ravines and any waste place wherever found. By such means sufficient water would be assured to the householders, and moisture to the agriculturist who depends entirely on an adequate supply of water to grow his crops and to supply him with comfort and even existence.

At considerable private expense tree planting and in a small way forest preservation has been practiced here in Kohala for many years. The efforts of the pioneers in this good work is apparent today. Not only have their homes been beautified, but ravines and waste places give ample testimony of the good work done, and being steadily done.

I regret to say this practice is not as general as it might be, and no great or beneficial results will ever be accomplished until this practice becomes universal and national.

Allow me to again urge the necessity of immediate steps being taken to make forest preservation, re-foresting and tree planting generally a national issue. In order to get the public interested I would suggest the formation of an Arbor Day Society, in every district on these islands.

The report on the experiment station was presented by Mr. C. F. Eckardt, director of the station. It reads:

Honolulu, H. T., Nov., 1901  
To the President, Officers and Members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, H. T.:

Gentlemen—Your committee on the Experimental Station beg to submit the following report:

During the last part of 1900, a suitable building was erected on the grounds of the Experiment Station and thoroughly equipped under the direction of Mr. R. E. Blouin, for the execution of all kinds of chemical work. As regards site and arrangement, this laboratory has many advantages over the quarters formerly occupied on Nuuanu street, and investigations of a chemical nature have been greatly facilitated.

The nature and amount of work performed during the past year is shown in the following summary:

## LABORATORY WORK.

Samples analyzed for plantations—  
1.—Soils ..... 9  
2.—Fertilizers ..... 159  
3.—Cane ..... 6  
4.—Canes ..... 6  
5.—Syrups and molasses ..... 12  
6.—Waters ..... 4

Total ..... 276

Samples analyzed for Experiment Station—

1.—Soils ..... 24  
2.—Fertilizers ..... 15  
3.—Cane ..... 40  
4.—Juice ..... 45  
5.—Cane ash ..... 32  
Partial analyses ..... 1  
Complete analyses ..... 8

Total ..... 168

Miscellaneous samples analyzed ..... 5

Total number of samples analyzed ..... 449

The number of fertilizer samples received by the laboratory for analysis has been more than double number received during the previous year. Allowing a margin of 0.3 of one per cent for each ingredient, a comparison of the analytical results of the laboratory with the guarantees of manufacturers would indicate a shortage equivalent to about \$1,000. It was estimated last year that the deficit was in the neighborhood of \$12,000, the calculation being based on less than one-half of the number of fertilizers that have been analyzed this year. This would indicate an improvement in the quality of fertilizers that have been put on the market with guarantees.

Field Work—Tests are being conducted with the ratooners from the varieties of cane planted in June, 1900. Of the thirteen varieties originally planted and which were discussed at some length in the report of the Experiment Station for 1900, three have been omitted from the stubble tests. The Rose Bamboo ratoons were cut for seed and the Fiji Purple and Demerara No. 12 varieties were cut back on account of rust following the rains of last winter.

Plant cane tests were started in August, 1900, with Demerara No. 7, Dem. No. 8, Sacuri, Otahite, Salangore and White Bamboo. Of these varieties, Dem. No. 8, Sacuri, Otahite and Salangore were cut back last December owing to rust, leaving Dem. No. 7 and White Bamboo to be taken off in April or May, 1901, and compared with tests reported at the last meeting of the Association.

The following varieties have been planted during the past year to be taken off in 1902:

Cavenderie, GeeGow, Bangan, Badilla, Sacuri, Otahite, Salangore, Tibboon Mild, La. Striped, La. Purple, Striped Singapore, Big Ribbon, White Bamboo, Yellow Caledonia, Yellow Bamboo, Demerara No. 17, No. 74, Queensland No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

The varieties which are being grown for seed cane are: Rappol, Dark Bamboo, Daniel Dupont, and Big Tana.

For the new varieties which have been received during the past year, the Experiment Station is indebted to R. E. Blouin, A. Koebele, E. Hartman and W. C. Stubbs.

The planting tests started on June 27, 1900, by Dr. Maxwell will not mature until April or May, 1902, when the results will be compared with the old series of tests reported in last year's statement.

These experiments were started to observe the results of planting eyes at varying distances from each other, and to note the effect of using different quantities of seed in the row. Lahaina and Rose Bamboo canes will be compared in these tests, the manner of planting being as follows:

Two continuous canes in row.  
One continuous cane in row.  
One eye per six inches.  
One eye per twelve inches.  
One eye per eighteen inches.

On July 27th of this year six rows of Lahaina cane were planted by Mr. Blouin to observe the effects of strippling. These experiments will be treated in the following manner:

No strippling.  
One strippling in May, 1902.  
Two stripplings, one in March, the other in October, 1902.

Three stripplings, one in March, one in August, and one in November, 1902.

A series of irrigation experiments are in progress, the object being to note the effect of different volumes of water applied at varying intervals. These tests were started in June of this year by Mr. Blouin, and are as follows:

Four rows are receiving 3 inches of water per week.  
Three rows, 2 inches per week.  
Three rows, 1 inch per week.

Three rows, 3 inches every two weeks.  
Three rows, 2 inches every two weeks.  
These experiments are being conducted with both Lahaina and Rose Bamboo varieties.

Another series of irrigation tests to observe the action of salt on cane are being undertaken in another part of the field. These are divided into four plots, and are irrigated with water containing:

50 grains of salt per U. S. gallon.  
100 grains of salt per U. S. gallon.  
150 grains of salt per U. S. gallon.  
200 grains of salt per U. S. gallon.

A plot of Rose Bamboo and another of Lahaina cane were planted in the latter part of last February, to be taken off in February, 1902, the object of the experiment being to note the yield of sugar in the respective varieties after one year's growth.

Sixty-six plots are devoted to a study of fertilizers, and cover a variety of tests. Through the application of varying quantities of the different fertilizer ingredients, results will be reached to indicate the most suitable forms and economical mixtures. These experiments will also involve a laboratory study as to the amounts of the elements that have been taken up by the cane on the various plots.

During the past year quantities of seed cane representing eleven varieties were distributed among thirty plantations, following a circular letter addressed to plantation managers in regard to results or varieties tested.

Respectfully submitted,  
C. F. ECKART,  
W. M. GIFFARD,  
AUG. AHRENS.

The report on manufacture is as follows:

To the President, Trustees and Members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association:

Gentlemen—Your committee on sugar manufacture submits the following report:

In modern factories nine roller mills provided with Kralowsky crushers or other equally efficient apparatus for preparing the cane, are now being adopted. It is well known that different varieties of cane vary in milling qualities, some parting with their juices more readily than others, and there is often a great difference in the fiber and sugar contents from fields—especially if the land is rolling—where the same variety of cane is grown.

It is usually considered that with mills as described, a good extraction approximates 96 per cent of the total sugar in the cane. For the purpose of comparing the influence of the fiber and sucrose content of the cane on the extraction, and assuming that the analysis of the bagasse, in all cases, is as follows: Sucrose 5 per cent, fiber 46 per cent, the following table has been prepared:

Sucrose in cane. Fiber in cane.

10 11 12 13  
per cent. per cent. per cent. per cent.

16 per cent. Extr'n. 93.25 92.96 91.87 91.13  
15 per cent. Extr'n. 92.50 92.06 91.33 90.60  
14 per cent. Extr'n. 92.25 91.80 90.70 89.75  
13 per cent. Extr'n. 91.69 90.84 90.00 89.15

The difference of the increased fiber content in the cane will be found in actual practice to have a greater effect in preventing the extraction of the juice than that given in the above table.

In Louisiana, the difference between 10 per cent and 12 per cent of fiber in the cane reduces its value 6 per cent from an extraction point of view.

\*La. Planter, Nov. 24, 1900.

It will be apparent that a mill grinding cane containing 13 per cent sugar and 13 per cent fiber, and obtaining an extraction of 93.15 per cent, will be doing better work than a mill grinding cane of 16 per cent sugar and 10 per cent fiber and obtaining an extraction of 92.25 per cent.

Maceration.—The advantages of maceration in the extraction of sugar from the cane are now recognized in all sugar cane countries, but this system is not yet used to such an extent in these islands as at the Colonial Sugar Refinery Company's estates in Fiji and Queensland.

In all cases where the juice approximates a purity of 90 per cent a dilution of from 10 to 15 per cent may be used to advantage, and if the sucrose content of the cane is high, a dilution of from 20 to 25 per cent will be found profitable, provided the bagasse furnishes sufficient fuel for the requirements of the factory.

If water not exceeding a temperature of 165 F. be used, the greater part of the impurities extracted by the maceration water will be removed in clarifying.

Diffusion.—The diffusion process is not popular as a means of extracting sugar from cane, on account of the cost of fuel, and also because the long exposure of the cane to water of high temperature extracts more than by the milling process, of the pectinous (gums) and nitrogenous substances (amides), which cannot be removed by the ordinary processes of clarification, and consequently interfere with the recovery of the sugar; this is more noticeable in canes having juices of low purity.

Clarification.—The Deming system is now most in favor with planters making sugar for refineries. Mr. Prinsen, manager of Java says of superheating:

"From a chemical point of view superheating clarifies the juice in no respect behind the usual defecation process, while its mechanical advantages are many."

Evaporation.—The concentration of the clarified and settled or filtered juice should be performed as rapidly as possible, and this is now accomplished in modern factories by means of the Little Evaporators.

Filtration.—As much of the impurities are precipitated in concentrating the juice, filtering the syrup, particularly if the juice has been superheated, would be of advantage as it would remove many of these impurities.

Crystallization.—In order to get the best results from impure juices, in boiling to grain, the vacuum pan should have ample heating surface, well distributed, so that "the circulation is systematized and defined into, unconflicting currents, from the peripheral extremities toward the center, whereby the essential momentum of circulation can be established."

Crystallizers are now in use in several factories in these islands. A report was presented by Mr. Goodale of the work accomplished by Mr. Johnson, chemist for the Waialua Agricultural Company.

A report of the investigations of Mr. Pincheon Geerlign in Java on crystallizer work has already been brought to your attention by Mr. Geo. Ross in the September number of the Planter's Monthly.

Drying Sugars.—Water driven centrifugals are growing in favor, and have many advantages over the belt driven machines. Granulators are used only in a few factories.

Preservation of Sugar in Storage or Transit.—Cleanliness in all departments, careful clarification of the juice and watchfulness to prevent incipient fermentation in the sugar house, and careful drying of the sugar before packing, will usually be found sufficient to prevent deterioration. It has been suggested to disinfect the packing material and to protect the sugar as much as possible from moisture by suitable covering, when stored or in transit. It has been found that the alkalinity of sugar does not affect its keeping qualities.

Utilization of Waste Products.—The value of press cake as a fertilizer has already been brought to your attention in the report on Manufacture of 1899.

Bagasse as Fuel.—Excellent results have been obtained by burning the bagasse in furnaces of the Dutch oven type, having step ladder grate bars. The value of bagasse as it comes from the mills as compared with good coal is as follows:

234 tons of bagasse, containing 4250 per cent moisture equals one ton of coal.

417 tons of bagasse, containing 51 per cent of moisture, equals one ton of coal.

\*Mr. Hubert Edson of Louisiana proposes to use the heat of the chimney gases to dry the bagasse before using, and in this way effect a saving of 15 per cent in its fuel value.

The process of making paper from bagasse at a large mill in Texas is described in the Louisiana Planter of October 5: "Eight million pounds of paper were made from 40,000,000 pounds of bagasse. The paper sells at 2 cents per pound, making the value of this product \$160,000. The cost of manufacture is not given, but that it pays is shown by the fact that the mill in Louisiana will shortly add this branch of manufacture to their establishments."

The day may not be far distant when sugar will be shipped in containers made from bagasse, and having greater strength than those now used, and with air and water proof qualities.

Molasses as Food for Live Stock.—The value of sugar as food has been well demonstrated by numerous experiments made in Europe and America. The value of molasses as a food for live stock should not be overlooked. "In Germany molasses is prepared as food for cattle by heating it up to 90 degrees and then introducing it in a steady stream into a mechanical mixer at the same time the forage with which the molasses is to be incorporated is also fed into the machine. There issues from the mixer a coarse grained mass which in several hours becomes a dry product easily broken up and preserved. Materials used are wheat straw, corn, etc."

\*La. Planter, April 14, 1900.

A food for stock has been made by grinding cornstalks to powder, mixing this with molasses, and then pressing it into cakes by means of a hydraulic press. It can then be shipped as easily as baled hay. For feeding it is broken up and mixed with water.

Extensive experiments in feeding molasses to horses have been made by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, and the ration recommended for animals weighing 1,300 pounds is fifteen pounds of molasses, three pounds bran and four pounds maize per day, with all the cane tops they will eat.

This system of feeding is endorsed by Dr. Dalrymple, the most prominent veterinarian in Louisiana.

Manufacture of Alcohol from Molasses.—The process of working cane sugar molasses is essentially the same as for beet sugar molasses. The molasses is diluted with water and acidulated with sulphuric acid until it will slightly reduce litmus paper. The process is in a large distillery in France is as follows: 5,440 lbs. of molasses are taken for each fermenting vat of 4,884 gallons capacity, which gives to the mash a concentration of about 14 per cent. To this is added sufficient molasses lees, which increases the concentration about 5 per cent. The mass is brought to fermentation with beer yeast at a temperature of 68 degrees to 77 degrees F. Fermentation is extremely violent, and produces in the extraordinarily large quantity of mash fermenting in one vat such an increase in temperature as to necessitate the cooling of the fermenting mass by cold water circulating in large serpentine pipes placed in the center of the vat. The temperature must never rise above 93.3 F. Should the commencement of fermentation be delayed the temperature can be raised by the circulation of warm water through the serpentine pipes.

Fermentation is generally considered complete in 48 hours, and the yield is given as 13.6 gallons of 97 per cent alcohol from 100 kilograms (220 lbs.) of molasses.

The manufacture of molasses into alcohol could be accomplished in the sugar house without additional machinery. Syrup and molasses tanks could be used for fermenting vats and an ordinary standard double effect can easily be converted into a still by keeping the tubes or drums of the second effect surrounded by cold water and drawing off the vapor from the mash in the first pan, as condensed, through the exhaust pipe of the second effect. Two parts of kiln dried malt and one part of compressed yeast (beer yeast of good quality) to 100 of molasses should be used to start fermentation.

Very respectfully,  
E. E. OLDING, Chairman  
C. C. KENNEDY, Member  
AUG. AHRENS, Member  
W. GOODALE, Member  
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Member

The report of the committee on machinery presented by C. Hedemann, was to the effect that data had been gathered which were submitted as individual contributions to the report, as follows:

No. 1.—Description of Machinery, and results of experiments with bagasse-burning furnaces at Honolulu Sugar Company, by Mr. Jas. A. Low.

No. 2.—Paper by Mr. W. W. Goodale on Waialua Mill.

No. 3.—Description of the McBride Sugar Company's new sugar house, by Mr. W. Stodart.

No. 4.—Description of "Pauanue" Mill, Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, by Mr. C. Hedemann.

No. 5.—Description of Olas Sugar Company's Mill, by Mr. C. Hedemann.

No. 6.—Description of the reconstructed Ewa Mill, by Mr. C. Hedemann.

No. 7.—Description of Puako Mill, by Mr. C. Hedemann.

No. 8.—Paper on Mill Extraction, by Mr. C. Hedemann.

No. 9.—Paper on Sand Filters, by Mr. C. Hedemann.

No. 10.—Paper on Centrifugal Work, by Mr. C. Hedemann.

No. 11.—Paper on Sugar Drying Machinery, by Mr. John Hind.

No. 12.—Paper on "Little" Evaporator, and Vicker's Cane Unloader, by Mr. John Watt.

No. 13.—Paper on Crystallization in Motion. Machinery Used and Modus Operandi, by Mr. P. A. G. Messchaert.

THE RIGHT SORT OF DINNER.

It is nice to hear Mr. F. Fern say he enjoys his meals. A dinner that tastes good, that goes to the spot like a horse on his way home, a dinner that is eaten in pleasant surroundings, and with plenty of easy talk and laughter—that is the sort of dinner for me.

It is worth a dozen made of poor stuff badly cooked, and swallowed under conditions that would spoil the appetite of a shark.

That you may get all the benefit that can possibly be got from a dinner, I say, the food itself must be all right, the circumstances all right, and your (and here is where the main point comes in) your digestion all right.

A rare and difficult combination, oh my half-starved fellow pilgrims through this vale of bad cooks, solemn fools, weak stomachs, and sordid boarding-house keepers.

In early life Mr. Fern, who now lives at 93, Victoria street, Auckland, N. Z., followed the sea. Although he does not allude to it we may assume that he was not troubled with indigestion at that time. Seafaring men are apt to have keen appetites—appetites worthy of better grub than most of them get hold of.

It was after Mr. Fern knocked off the sea and tried his luck on land that his digestive apparatus failed to respond to his demands upon it.

Writing on the 6th April, 1900, he says: "My complaint first made itself felt about eighteen years ago. I was constipated, had almost constant eruptions, and frequent spells of palpitation."

"In spite of all I could do, or get the doctors to do, to cure it, this ailment (whatever the real cause or root of it may have been) went on for eight years. And a right nasty strip of time that was: it is logged in my memory as a long spell of heavy weather."

"I fairly dreaded my meals: the act of eating sickened and disgusted me, even when the food was what it ought to be. 'Well, matters went on this way one year after another until I got, in a manner of speaking, sunk down into the situation and became used to it as a man does to being locked up in prison."

"Finally I ran across Mother Selge's Syrup and tried it, because a man I knew said he believed in it."

"It helped me from the first go off, and in about seven months I was a well man from top to toe. The constipation, the dyspepsia, and the heart trouble were all gone. My eye is now clear, my hand is steady, and my appetite and digestion would pass inspection anywhere."

"I have traded for fifteen years at my present address, and am well known in this city."

"I mention the time that Mother Selge's Syrup took to cure me (seven months) so that people with chronic ailments, and deep-seated ones too, may not be discouraged and leave off the medicine."

"My advice is, persevere, stick to it, never give up, and the Syrup is certain to pull you through."

"I enjoy my meals nowadays, and it has got to be a pretty bad dinner that makes me leave the table unsatisfied."

Rough on the Rats.

The Oahu Railway and Land Company started on an active campaign against rats yesterday, and preparations were begun which will make the company's property a very bad place for any rat to inhabit. It is intended to make the big wharf where the Hawaiian-American Steamship Company's shed is situated, practically air tight, by caulking the entire flooring. This can easily be done, as the flooring is of recent construction, and in good repair. On the sides of the wharf, walls will be built which will extend way down into the water. These will also be made air tight, and an arrangement will be made by which sulphur can be pumped by which the wharf, and the practically air-tight construction of the wharf will hold the deadly fumes sufficiently to kill every rat inside.

On the smaller wharf no attempt will be made to make it air tight, but the wharf will be cut clear from the shore in order to prevent rats from getting over on it. This will be done by cutting off about ten feet of the wharf close to the shore, just leaving timbers for the supporting of the railroad tracks. The rats will be prevented from crossing the timbers by means of metal grids which will be placed around the timbers.

The whole work is being carried out according to plans suggested by Dr. Cofer, and the whole arrangement will probably be finished in a few weeks. The wharves on the city side of the harbor will be placed in the same condition as soon as the funds permit.

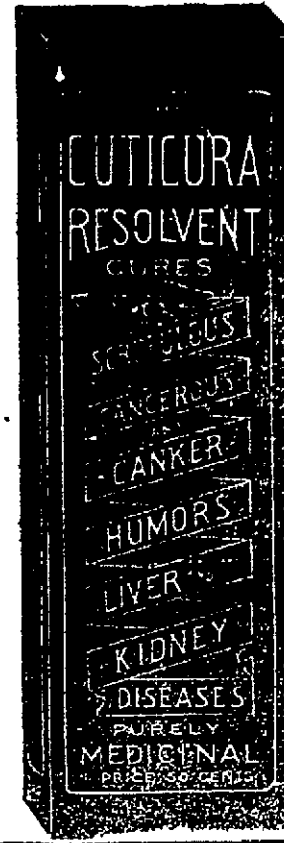
JUMPED ON A TENPENNY NAIL.

The little daughter of Mr. J. N. Powell jumped on an inverted rake made of tenpenny nails, and thrust one nail entirely through her foot, and a second nail half way through. Chamberlain's Pain Balm was promptly applied and five minutes later the pain had disappeared, and no more suffering was experienced. In three days the child was wearing her shoe as usual and with absolutely no discomfort. Mr. Powell is a well known merchant of Portland, Me., U. S. A. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and heals such injuries without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Remson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Great Britain, Egypt and Abyssinia have settled the main outlines of the delimitation of the Sudan frontier. A mixed Anglo-Turkish Commission delimitates the hinterland at Aden.

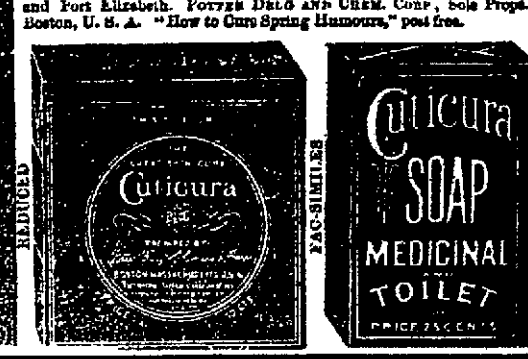
# SPRING HUMOURS

## Complete External and Internal Treatment



Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: B. Towns & Co., Sydney. N. S. W. Sole Africa Depot: LEWIS & Co., Cape Town, Durban, and Port Elizabeth. VOTER'S DAILY AND WEEKLY, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours," post free.



# Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

## Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN. FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 23	DORIC	NOV. 19
CHINA	NOV. 30	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 26
DORIC	DEC. 10	PERU	DEC. 3
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18	COPTIC	DEC. 10
PERU	DEC. 26	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 20
COPTIC	JAN. 4	PEKING	DEC. 27
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 11	GAELIC	JAN. 3
PEKING	JAN. 18	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 11
GAELIC	JAN. 25	CHINA	JAN. 20
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 6	DORIC	JAN. 31
CHINA	FEB. 14	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 8

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

# H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

## Does Your Carriage NEED NEW TIRES?

We'll put on the best tires made at the following prices:

### PRICE LIST OF LATIMER TIRES.

New Rubbers in Old Channels.

SIZE	4 WHEELS	2 WHEELS	1 WHEEL
3 in.	\$20 00	\$10 50	\$5 50
7 in.	22 00	11 50	6 00
1 in.	25 00	13 00	7 00
1 1/2 in.	28 00	14 50	7 50
1 3/4 in.	30 00	16 00	8 50
1 7/8 in.	34 00	17 50	9 00
1 1/2 in.	35 00	18 00	9 50

Remember that they're the Latimer.

## E.O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

# Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family

Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. I. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.



## WHARF AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED.

Tuesday, November 19.  
S. S. Doric, Smith, from the Orient.  
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from the Colonies.  
Str. James Makee, Tullet, from Kauai ports.  
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports.  
Schr. Concord, from Hamakua ports.  
Tuesday, November 19.  
Gaso, schr. Edipse, Townsend, from Lahaina, Kihel, Makana, Kailua, Napaopoo and Hookena, at 6:30 p. m., with 250 bags taro, 150 bags charcoal, 30 bags coffee, 30 head cattle, 34 hogs, 45 packages sundries.  
Wednesday, November 20.  
S. S. Mowara, Hemming, from the Colonies.  
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from San Francisco.  
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports.  
Str. Noeau, Wyman, from Hawaii ports.  
Schr. Twilight, from Hawaii ports.  
Thursday, November 21.  
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau ports.

## DEPARTED.

Tuesday, November 19.  
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports; 5 p. m.  
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports; 5 p. m.  
Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports; 5 p. m.  
S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco; 8:30 p. m.  
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for San Francisco; 9 p. m.  
Wednesday, November 20.  
Str. Kinau, Clarke, for Hilo and way ports.  
Am. bg. Tanner, Newhall, for the Sound.  
Str. James Makee, Tullet, for Hanalei, Anahola and Kapas; 5 p. m.  
Schr. C. L. Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo.  
S. S. Mowara, Hemming, for Vancouver and Victoria.  
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports; 7 p. m.  
Str. Noeau, Wyman, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Kukulhaele and Honokaa.  
Schr. R. W. Bartlett, Nielsen, for the Sound.  
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for the Colonies.  
Thursday, November 21.  
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports; 5 p. m.  
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Kauai ports; 5 p. m.  
Schr. Mot Wahine, for Kauai ports.

## Wilder Company Meets.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Wilder Steamship Company finally took place yesterday morning at 9 a. m., after having been postponed twice on account of the absence of a quorum. The principal business of the meeting was the discussion of the improvement of the service between Hilo and Honolulu. The directors were authorized to either thoroughly renovate the Kinohi or build an entirely new boat for the Hilo service. President C. L. Wright states that it has not as yet been decided by the directors which plan they will adopt.

The question of a consolidation of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company and the Wilder Company was postponed for the present time. The officers of both companies feel that they could not treat the matter at present and do justice to their stockholders, on account of the new tariff and the new rates which are to be initiated on December 1. It is impossible to know how this matter will work, and what the expenses and earnings under the new circumstances will be, so the directors of both companies have deemed it expedient to defer the matter.

A few new officers were elected at the meeting. W. M. Giffard was elected vice president in the place of W. G. Irwin, and W. P. Pfotenhauser, auditor, in the place of Colonel Allen, as both the resigning gentlemen expect to spend most of the coming year abroad. E. F. Bishop was elected a director in the place of W. P. Pfotenhauser.

## Sugar Fleet Reduces Wages.

The sugar fleet will pay a reduced rate to its hands this winter. During the spring, summer and autumn the general rate has been \$35 a month. Now the best figure is \$30, and the chances are that it will go to \$25 before the month is out. At the present time there are more vessels than men on the coast, and while the men are ready to work, there is nothing for the vessels to do. Sailors are on the beach by the score, and with a reduction in wages vessels that would otherwise be laid up will be kept in commission. The chances are that many a vessel will be run at a loss during the coming winter.—Call, November 14.

## WHEN THE MUSCLES BALK.

When the muscles balk from strain or overwork almost unendurable pain follows as a natural consequence. Kickapoo Indian Oil overcomes pain in a manner that is marvelous to those who have suffered and found no help in the various so-called "pain destroyers." The action of the oil is magical. Its effects are miraculous. The pains resulting from neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, lumbago, neuritis, from strains and pains, burns and bruises, are instantly controlled. One single application of the Oil will prove its power over pain in the most practical way, by bringing instant relief. Kickapoo Indian Oil is a preparation of rare herbs and gums in combination with potent vegetable oils. It does not numb the body into forgetfulness of pain as do most pain remedies, but by direct action on the inflamed parts, or diseased organs, fortifies them against the power of pain.

HOERNER DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kickapoo Medicines.

## Trust Company for Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12.—Renewed reports in financial circles attribute to the Standard Oil group the purpose to establish a large trust company here, which will be the banking business and provide means for financing large American undertakings. Present Mexican legislation does not contemplate trust companies as they are known in the United States, and there will have to be extensive changes made in the existing laws to give full scope to a trust company. Old established banks and interests resent the increase of American financial influence and will probably make opposition to changing the laws so as to make them favorable to the new American financial project.

Mise Weckman, a New York belle, has been thrashed in London.

## ROUTINE MATTERS

## Occupied Board of Health's Time Yesterday.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Only routine business was transacted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health. There were present, President Sloggett, Dr. Moore, Dr. Cooper, E. P. Dole, E. A. Mott-Smith, Dr. Pratt, Secretary Charlock and Superintendent Reynolds.

The following report was made by Plumbing Inspector Keen:  
Honolulu, November 18, 1901.  
Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, Executive Officer of Board of Health.

Sir:—These find detail of the work of this office for the semi-monthly period ending November 15, 1901:  
Number of plans filed, 46.  
Number of permits issued, 45.  
Number of inspections of plumbing and house sewers, 154.  
Number of final certificates issued, 61.  
Number of sewer connections made, 27.

The report on Lihue Hospital showed everything to be in splendid shape, the receipts showing a trifling deficit over the expenditures. The usual number of patients were cared for during the month of October.

## MUST UNDERSTAND ENGLISH.

The medical examiners reported that W. E. Taketa had passed the required examination, and he was recommended for a certificate. Dr. Cooper called attention to the fact that if Americans went to Japan, France or Germany, or other foreign countries, the applicant would be compelled to take the examination in the language of the country. He thought that therefore the examinations here should be held in English, and moved that hereafter the board require such knowledge of the English language.

## SEWER CONNECTIONS NEEDED.

Plumbing Inspector Keen called attention to the necessity of more sewer connections at the Waikiki end of King street, particularly that part beyond Piliol street. He says the odor from the manholes at this point is very strong, due to lack of ventilation and sewerage, both due to insufficient number of connections to houses in this district. Inspector Keen advised the closing up of the holes in the manhole covers, as the smell is a menace to public health. City Sanitary Officer Tracy was instructed to take the necessary action.

## OTHER MATTERS.

The application of Dr. J. Atcherley for the post of government physician at South Kohala was granted. There is a salary of \$50 per month attached to the position.

Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith reported again, favoring the payment of the subsidy to Queen's Hospital. In a letter which will be sent to Henry Waterhouse, treasurer, today, he says that if the trustees comply with the rules and regulations of the board, and make monthly reports, the subsidy will be paid. The trustees must agree that the hospital should be open to all nationalities, as well as Hawaiians.

Dr. E. L. Cofer reported that there had been no cases of plague for the twenty days preceding the departure of the Doric from Hongkong. No cases had been reported at Brisbane since October 29.

It was decided to take no action in regard to the subsidy for the Kaplan Maternity Home until formal application has been made for its payment. Attorney General Dole stated that he thought the appropriation should be paid, unless some legal action was taken to restrain the auditor. He did not believe the board should be in the position of advising the auditor to refuse to obey an order of the Legislature. Dr. Cofer said that the Maternity Home did not accept other than native women free of charge, and there was a distinction between this institution and the government hospitals. The matter was closed with the statement that the responsibility rested with the Legislature until some one goes into court to stop payment.

## THE FIRE COURT.

## Largest Claim Filed Was Considered Yesterday Morning.

The claim of the Ye Wo Chan Co. was up for a second time before the fire court yesterday. This is probably the largest claim the commission had to consider, amounting in all to \$17,727.78. Wong Chan was on the stand the greater part of the morning. He testified that there was \$4,000 in a safe which was in the fire, but the certificates were not damaged.

There was some questioning, also, as to the indebtedness of the firm, witness stating that he owed \$2,500 in Honolulu and \$12,000 in China.

It also developed at the hearing that some of the goods destroyed by fire came into the country without paying the full custom duties. Some of the items in the claim were double the amount that the witnesses showed, and the witness explained with the statement that the Chinese firms always placed a low value upon goods shipped here.

Some controversy developed in this

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case between the claimant and J. A. Magoon, as trustee for the Montgomery estate. Witness said that he had an agreement with the owner of the property by which he was to retain the buildings on leased land in Beretania street, but that Magoon had also put in a claim for loss of the property. The claimant was directed to get from Mr. Magoon the papers and deed and produce them in court.

## YERKES WILL WIN IN THE STRUGGLE

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Commenting upon the rivalry now existing between the London County Council and the Yerkes syndicate the London correspondent of the Tribune says:

A sudden spasm of energy on the part of the London County Council respecting metropolitan rapid transit is attributed to jealousy of Mr. Yerkes. The American syndicate has not yet accomplished any practical results, since it has been obstructed by a controversy over the method of electric traction on the old underground system. It has produced plans for a comprehensive system of electric transit connecting with the District line, and is anxious to control one of the shallowest of the scheme after another, and is opening the way for working out the problem rapidly. If the arbitrator, the Board of Trade, decides against the Metropolitan directors' method of supplying electric power.

The London County Council is humiliated by the evidence that the most important question relating to the welfare of London is passing from local control into foreign hands. It has come to the front with two comprehensive plans for the relief of Londoners. One is a system of shallow canals for the transportation of passengers under thoroughfares by an electric tramway, and the other is a system of subways for sewers, pipes, wires and telephones, by which the unceasing upheaval of the streets and consequent clog of traffic can be prevented. There will be little opposition to either scheme from the public, but there is little confidence that the council can carry out its projects without prolonged delay and obstruction from either parliament or the rate payers.

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## SETTLES NORTHERN RAILROAD AFFAIR

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 13.—The Northern Securities Company, capital \$400,000, was incorporated at noon today. The company is formed to acquire and deal in stocks and securities of corporations. The filing fee of \$80,000 was paid, the check coming from J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. The incorporators are George F. Baker Jr., Richard Tremble, New York, and Abram H. Hyatt of Allenhurst, N. J.

The powers conferred upon the company by the articles of incorporation in other corporation or corporations, association or associations of the State of New Jersey or any other State, Territory or country, and while owner thereof to exercise all the right, power and privileges of such ownership.

The capital stock of the company is divided into 4,000,000 shares of \$100 each, all of which is to be common stock. It is understood that the new corporation was formed for the purpose of taking over the shares of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington roads, which means the complete settlement of the railroad question of the north.

## A VIOLENT ATTACK OF CROUP CURED.

"Last winter an infant child of mine had croup in a violent form," says Elder John W. Rogers, a Christian Evangelist, of Filley, Mo., U. S. A. "I gave her a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in a short time all danger was past and the child recovered." This remedy not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the first symptoms appear, will prevent the attack. It contains no opium or other harmful substance, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

Abraham Lincoln's birthplace, a farm of 110 acres, near Hodgenville, Ky., is to be turned into an inebriate asylum. St. Luke's Society, of Chicago, has bought the place and has an option on 350 acres adjacent. Dr. Struble, one of the directors of the society, says it will be a memorial to Lincoln, and the greatest temperance project ever undertaken in this country.

## CONVICTS FLEE AMID BULLETS

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Nov. 7.—Twenty-six convicts escaped from the new United States prison here this afternoon. Two convicts, who had been smuggled into them as weapons, they overpowered three guards, seized a number of rifles, fought a running fight with the other guards, battered down the gate of the stockade, and gained their liberty.

They carried Superintendent of Construction Frank Hinds with them to use as a hostage in case the pursuit became too swift, seized all the horses they could find on the road, held up farmers and took their clothing and money, and then separated into small parties and headed for the rough country southeast of here, in which they hope to make good their escape.

TOPEKA, Nov. 10.—Sheriff Cook of this county and Deputy Williams were captured by two of the escaped Federal penitentiary convicts this afternoon at Pauline, five miles south of here, and held for several hours. The convicts, whose names cannot be learned, then escaped through a line of policemen going east.

The leader of the convicts then told Sheriff Cook that he would be killed if he made the slightest move toward their capture. In the meantime the police officers on the outside were afraid to do anything because the convicts threatened to kill the imprisoned officers if they did.

They walked through a cordon of police, who could easily have captured them, but the sheriff had given the convicts his word that they would not be molested, and they were not. After walking for some distance the convicts suddenly disappeared through a hedge fence.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 11.—With the capture of Frank Thompson, the negro leader of the Federal penitentiary mutiny, fourteen of the convicts have been retaken. Thompson was captured near Council Grove tonight by Deputy United States Marshal Prescott and a posse of farmers. He showed fight, but was brought down by a load of buckshot. Thompson is not dangerously wounded, and will be returned to the penitentiary tomorrow.

Nothing like the present condition of affairs has been experienced by Kansas since the border ruffians' times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11.—Lawrence Lewis, one of the Leavenworth convicts, was mortally wounded and captured this morning near Quenemo, while making a dash through a cordon of armed deputies. Now there are but twelve convicts at large. Lewis is a white boy, twenty years of age, who was sent up in October, 1900, to serve a five years' sentence for larceny.

Three supposed convicts were seen boarding a freight train in Ottawa tonight, and they are expected to drop off near Emporia, where there is some heavy timber in which they can hide. Near Osage City Deputy Warden Lemon, with fourteen officers, is closely in touch with three convicts, whom he expects to capture before morning.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 10.—Major Valentine Delaporte, the "hero of Candahar," long supposed to be dead, has been discovered at Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake. This famous British officer, who was on Lord Roberts' staff in Afghanistan, and who received the Victoria Cross for his gallant deeds in storming the Pass of Candahar, is serving as a private in the Eighteenth United States Infantry.

His deeds of valor in Afghanistan were duplicated less conspicuously in the Philippines, but his comrades in the Eighteenth do not know even now that they are serving alongside of one of the prominent figures of the Afghanisthan war. After gaining renown for his remarkable work at Candahar and other places in Afghanistan, Major Delaporte served on the staff of "Little Boats."

Returning to England he was lionized, the "smart set" ruining him. He became financially involved, the shylocks secured a grip on him, and he was cashed. He left England, came to America, knocked about the mining camps for a time, and finally enlisted in the regular army. He has several times refused promotion.

MANILA, November 13.—Captain Hartman's troop of the First Cavalry early this morning surprised 400 insurgents at Euen, in Batangas province, Southwest Luzon. Half the insurgents were armed with rifles. They were prepared for an attack and were in rifle pits. The cavalry attacked the insurgents in the flank, killing sixteen of them, wounding five and capturing nine rifles. The insurgents broke and ran, the cavalry pursuing them.

Two large boatloads of arms are reported to have been landed on the southern part of Batangas peninsula and taken to Durangon. Major West, stationed in that locality, is trying to find these arms.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The president today signed an executive order creating a naval reservation of a large tract of land just acquired by the Navy Department at Olongapo, on Subig bay, Luzon. The Department will now proceed with all dispatch to construct at this point a navy yard and station of the first order, patterning the plan generally after the Mare Island navy yard.

CATBALOGAN (Island of Samar, P. I.), November 12.—Diaz, the president of Tacloban, island of Leyte, who has been proved to be an agent of the Filipino Junta at Hongkong, has been arrested. Many incriminating papers, implicating numerous officials, were seized at the time of his arrest.

The gunboat Leyte has discovered a signal station working on the island of Leyte, and communicating with insurgents on the island of Samar by the flash light system. Three operators were arrested, and the system was destroyed. The men confessed that many recruits had been sent from Leyte to Samar.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 8.—W. L. Meddler, assistant postmaster at Honolulu, arrived here yesterday to claim a Madison bride. Next Thursday he will be united in marriage to Miss Jesse Woodard, the daughter of Lester Woodard, and they will leave at once for Hawaii. They met at Santa Cruz, Cal., where Miss Woodard has passed several winters with her family. A brother of the bridegroom will come from Boston to act as best man.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says there has been a great increase in the number of emigrants from Germany this year. In the first ten months 115,000 Germans and foreigners sailed on German vessels. This is more than twice the number of those who sailed from 1894 to 1897. Emigration to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay has increased, while that to Brazil has diminished.

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Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.  
Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.  
American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.  
Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.  
Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silver mounting, 25 cents each.  
Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.  
Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.  
Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.  
Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.  
English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.  
Stay Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.  
Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.  
Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.  
Curling Irons, 15 cents each.  
Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.  
Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.  
"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.

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**J. F. HACKFELD RETURNS.**  
He Will Remain Only a Short Time Here.

J. F. Hackfeld returned to Honolulu yesterday in the Sierra after an absence of a year in Germany. He intends to remain but a short time in Honolulu devoting himself mostly to the business affairs of the firm. As the Sierra came into the harbor Mr. Hackfeld's heart was gladdened by the sight of a new German national flag which floated for the first time from the flag-staff on the magnificent new building of Hackfeld & Co. The dome and flag were prominent sights as seen from the harbor. Mr. Hackfeld says he made no extensive alterations in the business connections of the firm with German shippers, and beyond a very pleasant sojourn in Germany had not much to say.

**Rwa Plantation's Big Yield.**  
Rwa plantation completes today the most prosperous crop grinding in its history. With the close of today the amount of the crop will be a fraction under 24,000 tons for the year. The actual yield will probably amount to 22,800 tons.

The entire plant of the Aurora Mining Company at Joplin, Mo., collapsed on November 12. The laborers were warned in time to escape injury.